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A Reverie.

Only a pebble, washed on the shore,
Shaken by the Ocean's sullen moan,—
Weak and small,
Helpless all,
In the wild hollowness of the home
On Creation's face,
Only a pebble!

Only a blade of grass, upward growing,
Pointing a finger to the stars,—
Tremblingly,
For you and me,
Pointing a finger up to the stars
In the space of God,
Only a blade of grass!

Only a thought, a thought of death,—
For the hour will come, and the day,
The cold
And mold,
The decay and crumbling away
In eternity of mind,
Only a thought!

A BRAVE WOMAN.

Some few autumns ago the rector of a little country parish sat conning his books in the quiet of his own study.

Mr Fergusson was puzzled over his work, bothered by it in fact; finally, he sought assistance of his wife, who sat opposite to him, busily knitting children's socks.

"I shall be glad when we get rid of that money we are keeping for our people," he said, as he replaced the bags which he had been examining. "I am so unused to having such a sum as £70 in the house that I don't feel quite safe with it. It's to be hoped we shall never be rich, Kate. I've been accustomed to £200 a year so long now, that I should feel out of my element with a larger income."

"By the bye," he continued, after a pause, "was not Sarah to come home to-night?"

"Not till to-morrow. She wanted one more day to see a sailor brother who was coming home. I think I shall not keep Sarah any longer than Christmas. I don't like some of her ways. I did not know so well when I engaged Sarah what a bad character her family bore; one brother has been in prison twice."

"All the more reason for keeping this girl safe from evil influence. You shouldn't be too hasty, Kate; you are a dear little soul, but, like all women, you judge too impulsively, and— Who's that, I wonder?"

A heavy step passed the window, followed by a ring at the hall bell. Mrs. Fergusson opened the study door as Jane, their older servant, passed down the stairs, candle in hand.

Jane soon returned with a large, damp envelope.

The message was from the rector's brother at Fordham, a place forty miles distant, and ran thus:

"Come immediately—a third bad fit—my father anxiously expects you."

The rector kissed his wife and children and was soon on his way to his brother's home.

Jane and her mistress looked two very lonely and deserted females indeed, as they stood peering out into the darkness, listening to the wheels.

"Come, Jane, this will never do," said her mistress at last, wiping some raindrops and drops of another nature from her face. "Let us see that all the doors and windows are fast! Get your supper, and come and tell me when you are ready for bed."

Then she herself re-entered the study and sat down to collect her thoughts somewhat after the hurry and turmoil of the last half hour.

This illness of her father in law, would he relent at the last, and let her husband share his property with his other children? Differences arising out of John Fergusson's marriage with a dowerless woman, fomented by petty family jealousies, strengthened by the independent attitude the young man had assumed—such differences had been, after all, the heaviest grief of Mrs. Fergusson's married life. And now she wondered and pondered on them, till the clock on the chimney piece struck the hour of ten and startled her out of her meditations.

It seemed to the mistress of the house that she had slept so long that morning must be near, when she awoke with an inexplicable feeling of fright—a feeling of something, or some one, close by her.

"What is it?" she cried, starting up in the bed, and instinctively catching the sleeping child in her arms. No answer.

Only a distinct sound of breathing, and then a movement like a hand feeling along the wall—towards her.

She began to tremble violently, nothing but the presence of the child on her panting bosom saved her from fainting.

"Who is it?" she cried, her voice so shaking and hollow that it awakened Ruth, who clung to her, sleepy and scared.

This time she had answer.

"We will do you no harm," a voice spoke out of the darkness, "if you give up that money you've got," and then, before Mrs. Fergusson could muster courage and breath to speak, another voice, out of the room apparently, added in a rough undertone, "And tell her to look sharp about it, too!"

"*Two of them!* O God, help me!" she whispered to herself, and Ruth began to break into screams and sobs.

"Keep that brat quiet," angrily muttered the voice on the landing, "and don't keep us here all night."

Now surely if ever a woman was in a miserable plight, Mrs. Fergusson was that woman. Not a house nearer than the Hollands', a full quarter of a mile off; no soul near to help her, for Jane, who worked hard by day, slept hard by night, and slept moreover in a queer little room at the very top of the house. All alone—worse than alone, utterly helpless, and a woman who confessed to the usual feminine share of cowardice.

Still, she drew her breath, and there dashed from her heart a cry for help; and then, for a few brief moments, she *thought*—thought with all her mind and soul—Was there any way for her out of this?

And her reason told her there was none.

"Come," said the voice in her own room, "*I'm* a good tempered chap enough, but my mate's in a hurry. don't provoke him. Look alive, and tell us where to find the swag—money!

She groaned and shook, and all her limbs turned cold as the voice drew nearer and nearer; and at the last words a heavy hand was laid upon the bed. Then, further to torment her, came the thought that once this money were gone there would be none to meet the people with—the people who had saved it week by week, day by day, all the past year! Heavy drops ran down her shaking form, her hands turned numb and her lips clammy and cold, while the beating of her heart was like the quick tolling of a bell—louder, louder—till it deafened her.

"I'll find a way to make her speak," growled the second voice, "here's another kid in this room." Then in one instant a thin streak of light shot across the landing, and the next——

"Mother, *mother*, MOTHER!" shrieked Rose's voice, and at that sound Ruth redoubled her cries, and the unhappy mother sprang up, clasping one child, mad to protect the other.

"Silence, you fool!" said the man by her, speaking harshly for the first time. "You'll drive that fellow yonder to do the child a mischief, if you won't do as I tell you. Keep down, won't you?" For she was struggling wildly to pass him, to get across the room to Rose—Rosie, whose cries were sounding strangely stifled. "Look here, if you don't give up this game, by the Lord, he'll knock you on the head, if I don't." And clasping one wrist like a vice, the man held her fast, while with the other hand he turned on the light from a small lantern slung at his side. She lifted her eyes slowly, as fearing whom she might see, but there was little enough visible of the burglar's face—a wide hat, a thick reddish beard, and a loose, rough gray coat, were all she saw.

"Hush, hush," she murmured to Ruth. "Mother will send them away, don't look at him." And she turned the baby's face towards herself, then raising her trembling voice, "Rosie, my darling, your mother is coming!" But Rosie did not answer her. "O my God!" she panted, and looked up wildly.

"Mate," said her captor, loud enough for the other man to hear, "take your hand off that child's mouth if you aren't in a hurry to be strung up." The strange muffled sounds upon this broke out again into the old cry, "Oh, mother, mother!"

"Now," said the man, "one good turn deserves another. You're plucky enough for a woman, but I can't waste all the night talking to you," and then he gave her a look that made her shiver from head to foot anew. "Bundle those two brats of yours into one bed, and come and get us what we want."

She seemed powerless now, and her very soul fainted within her as she crept after the tall dark figure over the landing into Rosie's room.

"Oh, my child!" cried the poor woman, and essayed to run to the little bed where lay the small figure, pinioned down by the heavy grasp of a taller, darker man than her own captor.

"Hands off, missus," growled the jailer.

"Hands off now! Just put that other one in here along of this one, and I'll take and turn the key on 'em both, while you take us yonder to what we're lookin' after."

No choice again but to obey, two passionate kisses and a low "God keep you," and between the two men she was marched from the room, followed by the children's pitiful cries, their wild frightened sobs.

She led them down the first short flight of stairs to the door which, as we have already said, was partly overhung with a curtain. This door opened into a room which had been used by Mr. Fergusson's predecessor as an oratory. The rectory had been built in the time of the late rector, and built consequently very much to suit his taste and fancies.

One more peculiarity of the room to note: the doors—for there were two—fastened with a spring on being pushed to, and could only be re-opened by a hand accustomed to the task, and they also were furnished with heavy bolts on the outside. one door opened on the landing, the other, a smaller one, in one side of the recess at the further end, led into a bedroom which had been Mr. Fergusson's predecessor's, and whence he could get in and out of his favorite oratory at any hour of the day or night, as it pleased him.

Here, as the kitchen clock below struck the hour three, stood the strange trio—the muffled disguised men, the trembling white-faced woman.

But one of them carried a light, the other had left his lantern outside.

"Now," said the darker of the men, "here's the room, you say; we can finish this business pretty quick."

The small safe, let into the wall, was directly before them, below it four drawers reached down to the floor; in the lowest of these, at the back of it, Mr. Fergusson had laid the key.

She pointed silently to the drawer, which they at once dragged out, with too much strength, for they jerked it quite out on the floor. One of them suddenly turned particular about making a noise, and bade their unwilling helper "shut that door." As she felt the spring catch securely beneath her hand, there suddenly flashed upon her a thought—a hope—a way of escape for herself, a way of saving yet that fatal money.

From the look the men had cast around the room, Mrs. Fergusson was sure they knew nothing of their whereabouts.

"Shut the door," the man had said, and never so much as cast a look towards where was the other door, completely concealed in the shadow of the recess!

Every pulse beating wildly, she glanced furtively across the room; through the tall, narrow, church-like window yonder she could see the moon struggling through thick clouds, and she could see—her sight quickened by the peril of the moment—she could see a faint thread of light on one side which told her that the further door stood unlatched.

"O, Heaven help me, and give me time!" she prayed; but her hand shook so that it could scarcely obey her swift thought. Another moment, and she took in her exact position: the men stooping over the keys, the lamp on the floor, and the next she had flung her shawl over the lamp, darted across the floor, out into the room beyond, and flung to the door with force.

Yet more to be done. She drew the bolts with frenzied speed, above, below—that way was safe, then, with the passionate strength of the moment, she sped through the room, out on the landing to the curtained door, and made that fast from without, while the furious captives beat at it from within; and then— Ah, then, poor thing, her fortitude forsook her, and a thousand fears she had not counted on most cruelly beset her. She slid down a few stairs, clinging to the rail, then, losing her hold, fell heavily on the stone floor of the hall below.

Mr Fergusson had reached his nearest station in safety, had sent back the wraps his careful wife had guarded him with, and started by the ten o'clock train to Fordham.

The rain beat on the windows as the train flew along in the darkness, and presently a prolonged whistle told him that they were approaching a certain junction where he would have to wait some ten minutes or so.

Two or three lamps on the platform by which they drew up showed some few passengers and a couple of sleepy porters. Another train had just come in from the opposite direction, from Fordham, now only fifteen miles distant, and some of its passengers had alighted and were making their way past the line of carriages.

Looking out upon his fellow-travelers, without much curiosity or interest, Mr Fergusson caught sight of a face which he had little expected to see. Shouting to a porter to open the door of his compartment, he sprang out and grasped the arm of a man very much like himself—in fact his own elder brother.

"George," he claimed, "were you going for me? Is my father worse?"

"What on earth do you mean, and wherever did you spring from?" was the answer he got, accompanied by a look of profound amazement.

"O, George," he said, with a gasp, "did you not telegraph me this evening that my father had had antoher fit?"

"Most certainly I did not."

"O, my wife, my wife!" said the clergyman, and then he staggered up to a heap of luggage and sat down and hid his face in his hands. His brother saw the matter was serious, so he let his own train pass on without resuming his journey and was soon in possession of all the explanation John Fergusson could give.

"Porter," he asked, "what time does the night-mail go through to Wheelborough?"

"1.25, sir," answered the man, "reach Wheelborough 2.15."

The distance was five-and-twenty miles, the present time a quarter, or, by the time the explanation was ended, half past eleven.

"No help for it, John, we must wait for the down train; we couldn't pick up a horse, nor yet a pair, that would be ready to start this time of night and get us to Wheelborough before a quarter past two. Come, old fellow, cheer up, 'tis no use taking for granted everything you dread."

But George Fergusson thought in his own mind that matters looked black enough to justify any amount of fears, and had hard work to find hopeful talk for the next two hours. He tried family matters—anything to pass away the time—in vain; his brother's mind was filled with overwhelming anxiety, his eyes peering up the line to catch the first glimpse of the approaching train.

At last the shrill whistle, the glaring lights creeping nearer and nearer, the minute's stoppage, and then off again homewards—*homewards!*—and he began to dread the moments he longed for.

At Wheelborough the two brothers struck out at once from the station on their five-mile walk, and, as they left the further outskirts of the town, the church clock chimed half-past two o'clock.

George Fergusson could barely keep up with his brother's rapid stride, and thought him half-crazy with excitement when he saw him lightly leap a ditch, and start running across a broken piece of earth.

"George," cried the rector, pointing to his own house, not a stone's-throw distant, "look at that light!" And through the long narrow window of the oratory a light shone plainly.

"Great God, if we are too late!"

The brothers scarcely knew how they covered the short remaining distance. A blow at the hall window, and their united force at the shutters within, and they made good their entrance to see—Kate Fergusson lying senseless on the floor, to hear the wailing and crying of children overhead, and a strange sound of low voices whispering and hands cutting away at wood-work.

Late indeed they were, but not too late. An outdoor bell, set clanging, soon called ready help from the village, while Jane, already roused by the sounds, but too frightened to venture from her room alone, busied herself over her unconscious mistress.

The captives in the oratory fought like cats, and one of them gave George Fergusson a bite in the arm, the mark of which he will carry as long as he lives—that was "Rough Dick." "Gentleman Jim" turned sullen, and submitted to the force of numbers at the last with a better grace.

When on their trial, two months later, "Gentleman Jim" paid Mrs. Fergusson several compliments, and politely assured the judge before whom they were tried that he esteemed it no disgrace to have been "trapped by such a brick of a woman!"

HOME AGAIN.—Santa Anna, who is seventy-six years old, is going to Mexico to spend his remaining days in the land of his birth and early glories. He says he returns under President Lerdo's proclamation of amnesty, but is firmly resolved to take no part in Mexican politics.

Employment for Children.

The annual report of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau, just issued, contains many interesting statements concerning the employment of children. The report says that the Bureau had difficulty in obtaining answers to its letters of inquiry in a very large number of cases. Twenty-one towns, however, reported 1,830 children under ten employed, while twenty-eight more reported that such children were employed, but gave no numbers. Twenty-eight towns reported 1,723 children from ten to fifteen employed, who had not received the legal amount of schooling, and twenty-nine towns reported children thus employed, but gave no numbers. These figures, in the opinion of the bureau, very inadequately represent the number of the children really employed. Quite a number of towns and cities have half time and evening schools. "Upon this subject of the education of mill children," says the report, "there can be but one opinion—that the matter is not attended to either by the State or local authorities; that legislation is needed to compel attendance, to punish illegal employment of children, and to provide proper schools for the instruction of operatives along with work. Personally," it continues, "we believe in the extremest legislation in this direction, and, could we have the power given us, we would not allow a girl under sixteen years of age to be employed in any kind of a factory or workshop. If she could be free till she reached the age of twenty, mankind would be the gainer. This is a physiological matter, and the result of our investigation of facts in this connection, and our careful consideration of this subject, leads us to express the hope that, if no other subject connected with the labor question is thought worthy of legislation, this may be selected for legislative study and action. No argument is necessary to convince people of the importance of giving the years under sixteen in a girl's life to the growth and development of her organization, on the healthy condition of which so much depends—her own health, happiness, and usefulness, not only to herself, but to those dependent upon her, either for care or sustenance."

General Jackson.

The late Peter Hagner, for many years third auditor of the United States Treasury, appointed originally under Washington's Administration, and continuing in the Treasury Department until General Taylor's Administration, used to tell the following characteristic anecdote of President Jackson: "It seemed that some politician had been long making efforts to have Mr. Hagner removed to make place for himself. He discovered that Mr. Hagner, many years before, when General Jackson was in the army, refused to pass certain of his accounts, amounting to some $15,000, for want of sufficient vouchers, which he had lost in an active campaign. Armed with this information he approached the General, and made the unfortunate mistake of proposing to him, that if he was appointed the account could be audited and paid. This roused the ire of the General, and threw him into a violent passion; he called his servants to turn 'the infernal scoundrel out of the house,' and directed one of them to go to Mr. Hanger and order him to come to him instantly. Mr. Hagner was quietly sitting in his office when he received this peremptory order, and immediately obeyed it. He found the General walking up and down the room in a violent passion, and the first salutation he met with was—'Give me your hand, sir; you're an honest man, I respect you; you did right, sir, in not passing my account. I lost the vouchers. By the Eternal! to be insulted in my own house!' Of course all this was Greek to Mr. Hagner. The affair had happened many years before, and was entirely forgotten by him. It was sometime before he succeeded in quieting the General down, when he asked him what it all meant. The General then told him the circumstances, adding—'Go to your office, sir; make yourself perfectly easy; there shan't be a hair of your head touched as long as I have the honor to fill the Presidential chair.'"—*American Historical Record.*

A Curious Custom.

Talking the other day with the traveling salesman of a London woolen warehouseman—jobber, we should call him here—there came to light a curious custom which prevails in England in that line of trade. A tailor, instead of having a heavy line of stock for his customers to select from, keeps on hand, in many cases, only a full line of patterns, representing the stocks of the leading warehousemen. The customer selects from the patterns the style and make that suit at once his fancy and his purse. Then, his measure having been taken and his order booked, an order goes up to the warehouseman for the cloth. He sends it down by his porter—the whole piece—who leaves it with the tailor. The tailor cuts off what he wants, and the next day the porter looks in and carries back the piece to its owners, who had it measured before it left them, and again measure it on its return, charging the tailor with the difference. Our "jobbers" have learned that a shorter way is to cut off what the tailor wants and send it to him, but this idea does not seem to have occurred to our cousins over the water, or else it is too new-fangled and simple to suit their ideas of business.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

THE BAPTISTS.—The "Baptist Year-book for 1873 gives the total number of Baptists in the United States at 1,632,920, an increase for the year of 49,707. The present number of Baptist ministers is 12,899, an increase of 700; number of churches, 20,520, an increase of 800.

Queer Medical Facts.

The following paragraphs are taken from a recent lecture by Dr. Brown-Sequard:

We are indebted to the observation of a very intelligent negro, whose master was affected with a disease of the spinal cord, which produced convulsions in the lower limbs. The most intense stiffness would manifest itself in the lower limbs. They were rigid like a bar of iron for a time; and after ten minutes of this extreme rigidity they began to have violent jerks. The jerks then disappeared and the rigidity returned. All day long the lower limbs were in this state of muscular contraction. His servant, the negro, having to dress him, found it very difficult to put on his pantaloons.

One day he by chance took hold of his big toe, and found as he pulled it that the limbs became perfectly soft and movable. The convulsions had disappeared altogether. The negro certainly had a natural genius for science. He learned that whenever he wanted to push his master's pantaloons up, he had only to pull his big toe down. He succeeded every time. And as the master found the cessation of the convulsions useful at other times besides when he was dressing, the negro was asked very frequently to act on the big toe in order to effect it. This fact is not a unique one. I have seen fourteen such cases. Many of my medical friends have seen them also.

A friend of mine, Dr. Waller, a most intelligent man, a man of genius, found that by pressing on the neck he could produce the most interesting physiological phenomena. He has succeeded in curing headaches, neuralgia of the face, and many other affections in which there was pain or great congestion of the head. An attack of epilepsy may be stopped in that way. Many physicians before him had produced some of those results, but they all thought it was from a pressure of the carotid artery.

Dr. Waller has the merit of showing that it is chiefly—he thought it was only, but I have found that it is chiefly, not only—through an irritation of that nerve, the par vagum, that the motion of the heart is arrested in those cases, and that a diminution of the beating of the heart was followed by an amelioration in the circulation in the head, a cessation of an attack of epilepsy and of various other complaints. It was something, therefore, quite different from the mere pressure on the carotid artery. These views were not absolutely complete, as I have found that another nerve which goes to the blood vessels of the brain is also irritated by the process; and that the pressure exerted in the neck produces three effects:

(1) It certainly diminishes the current in the carotid artery, and, indeed, stops that current altogether if the pressure is considerable; (2) it diminishes the circulation considerably, and may induce a profound state of syncope by acting on the par vagum; and (3) it also acts on the cervical sympathetic, and produces a contraction of the blood vessels in the head, by means of which a part of the good effect is obtained.

Mr. Sumner's Will.

A Washington telegram to the Philadelphia *Press* says that in September, 1872, just before Senator Sumner left for Europe, he wrote, in his own hand, his will, by which he bequethed all his papers, manuscripts, and letter-books to Henry W. Longfellow, Francis E. Balch, and Edward L. Pierce, as Trustees; all his books and autographs to the library of Harvard College; his bronzes to his friends of many years, Henry W. Longfellow and Dr. Samuel G. Howe. He gives to the City of Boston, for the Art Museum, his pictures and engravings, except the picture of "Miracle of the Slave," which he bequeaths to his friend Joshua B. Smith of Boston. To Mrs. Hannah Richmond Jacobs, the only surviving sister of his mother, he gives an annuity of $500. There is a bequest of $2,000 to the daughters of Henry W. Longfellow; $2,000 to the daughters of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, and $2,000 to the daughters of James T. Furness, of Philadelphia, of whom he says: "I ask them to accept in token of gratitude for the friendship their parents have shown me." The will directs that the residue of his estate shall be distributed in two equal moieties, one moiety to his sister, Mrs. Julia Hastings, of San Francisco, Cal., the other moiety to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, in trust for the benefit of the college library, the income to be applied to the purchase of books. In reference to this last moiety the will adds: "This bequest is made in filial regard to the college. In selecting especially the library, I am governed especially by the consideration that all my life I have been a user of books, and having few of my own, I have relied on the libraries of friends and public libraries, so that what I do now is only a return for what I freely received." Francis E. Balch, of Boston, formerly Clerk to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, when Mr. Sumner was chairman of that committee, is designated sole executor of the will. Mr. Sumner' estate is valued at $100,000.

PENSIONS.—Georgia is the first of the States lately in rebellion to pass a law giving public money to persons who became helpless in the Confederate service. The bill made a donation of $100 to those who had lost both eyes by reason of service rendered to the Confederate States. It was disapproved by the Governor on a technicality, there being no entry on the journal to show that the act passed by a two-thirds vote, as is required by the Constitution, though in fact it did so pass.

It has been aptly suggested by an exchange that some one month in each year should by general consent be set apart for the return of borrowed books and to pay the printer.

Imaginary Terrors.

Instances of the deadly influence of fear on the minds of children are by no means infrequent. Many a little sufferer has undergone agonies in the "dark closet" that some parents make their choice instrument of punishment, which have had an influence on the mind for life. To many children of active imaginations it is positive torture to sleep in a dark room, and they have hours of terror at night, by calling up visions and shapes of terror suggested by their reading. It is useless to scold at them, and cruel to laugh at them, for it is a part of their nature which they cannot change. Sara Coleridge, the daughter of the poet and philosopher, passed through untold agony from this cause. The ghost of Hamlet seemed to haunt her chamber. Milton's picture of Death at Hell-gate rose before her in the darkness. The horse with eyes of flame, in Southey's ballad of the "Old Woman of Berkley," was worse than either. She said, pitifully, "Oh, the agonies I have endured between nine and twelve at night, before mamma joined me in bed, in presence of that hideous assemblage of horrors!" Her Uncle Southey laughed heartily at her tale of suffering. Her mother scolded her for getting out of bed and going down into the parlor when she could bear the fear no longer. But her father understood the case, and directed that a lamp should be left burning, and from that time all her sufferings ceased. All parents should guard their children from such terrors.

Another of Them.

France is the lastest contributor to the Enoch Arden class of stories, and the case, which has just turned up in the Saone-et-Loire, is vouched for in every particular: A young man named Marmier, who had been married only a few months when the war broke out, joined the Mobiles of the Vosges, and was taken prisoner. On arriving in Prussia he was sentenced to several years imprisonment for striking his guard. During his captivity he wrote often to his wife, but receiving no reply concluded that his letters were not forwarded or that his wife was dead. When he was taken prisoner he threw away his knapsack, which was picked up and worn by a comrade, who managed to escape, but who was subsequently killed in another engagement. The knapsack contained the papers of Marmier, which were forwarded to his wife as the last remains of her husband. The young widow, after a few months of grief, took a second husband. Since then Marmier having obtained a pardon, was allowed to return to France, and on reaching his native cottage found it occupied by another, and a child of which he was not the father. Here the drama ends for the present.

Trades Her Son for a Dog.

About a month ago a woman who was living in the Third ward of Milwaukee, took a fancy to a large Newfoundland dog owned by the landlady, and she offered to give one of her little boys and $5 "to boot" for the animal. Mrs. Cooke accepted the offer, and the little Heinrich, who was about eight years of age, was transferred to his new mother, and the woman took the dog and departed well satisfied.

Thursday she returned and demanded the little Heinrich back again. She said the dog ate too much, and she couldn't afford to keep him. But Mrs. Cook would neither take the dog nor refund the $5, preferring to keep the boy, who had become very useful to her and loved her very much. A war of words ensued, and then a fight, but neither conquered, and they had to be parted by a policeman. Mother Cooke still keeps her little boy, and she is determined to do it if the law will allow her. The little Heinrich is indifferent as to the result, but prefers to stay with "Mamma Cooke."

The Legend of the Felt Hat.

There is a legend among hatters that felt was invented by no less a personage than St. Clement, the patron saint of their trade. Wishing to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre, and at the same time do penance for sundry unexpected peccadilloes, the pious monk started on his journey afoot. As to whether he was afflicted with corns or kindred miseries, the ancient chronicle from which this information is derived is silent; but, at all events, a few days' successive tramping soon began to blister his feet. In order to obtain relief, it occurred to him to line his shoes with the fur of a rabbit. This he did, and, on arriving at his destination, was surprised to find that the warmth and moisture of his feet had worked the soft hair into a cloth-like mass. The idea thus suggested he elaborated in the solitude of his cell, and finally, there being no patent laws in existence in those days, he gratuitously presented to his fellow mortals the result of his genius in the shape of a felt hat.

Fate of Modest Men.

The world generally takes men at their own apparent estimate of themselves. Hence, modest men never obtain the same consideration which bustling, forward men do. It has not time or patience to inquire rigidly, and it is partly imposed upon and carried away by the man who vigorously claims its regards. The world, also, never has two leading ideas about any man. There is always a remarkable unity in its conceptions of its characters of individuals. If an historical person has been cruel in a single degree, he is set down as cruel and nothing else, although he may have had many good qualities, all not equally conspicuous. If a literary man is industrious in a remarkable degree, the world speaks of him as only industrious, though he may be also very ingenious.

Items of Interest.

Nothing tells so much on a man as a gossiping wife.

Three Territories are knocking at the door of the United States.

A Buffalo father keeps his boy in nights by chaining him to the wall.

Loafers are to be excluded from the Legislative halls of Wisconsin. How long before those halls will be vacant?

A New York paper says that if tea is ground in a mill like coffee, it will go one-half further. You will then get it down to a fine thing.

A correspondent writing from Turkey says that the interior of Syria is overrun with plundering Arabs, who murder and pillage with impunity.

Jenkins told his son, who proposed to buy a cow in partnership, to be sure and buy the hinder half, as it eats nothing and gives all the milk.

A man was boasting that he had been married for twenty years and had never given his wife a cross word. Those who know him say he didn't dare to.

"This summer ladies are going to dress their hair as they did three hundred years ago," says an exchange. This makes some of the ladies pretty old.

The town of Gaskil, Jefferson county, Pa., has two men named Samuel Yoak and Geo. Road. Yoak weighs 305 pounds and Road 326, and they live only two miles apart.

Lord Ormonton, an English peer, was just one year old the 15th of last month. No member of the House of Peers has led a more blameless and consistent life than Lord Ormonton.

Love me, love my dog! A German woman recently walked to Windom, Minn., ten miles, after a stray dog. On her return she died from exhaustion, and was found with the dog in her arms.

"I've helped bury every man that ever sold me a drop of liquor, except one, and I am arter him night and day," was the cheery, good-natured remark of a temperance orator at Springfield, Mass., the other day.

A Peoria young man recently conveyed to a young lady a quantity of corn in the crib, several horses, an old lumber wagon, and some other farm property, on condition that she should become his wife.

John Spinks, a Council Bluffs barber, mysteriously disappeared about three weeks ago, and a garment saturated with blood was found in a shed near where he resided. It has been discovered that he went quietly to Nebraska.

A colored man in New Orleans has just recovered damages and expenses incurred by him in the rescue of his daughter from slavery, to which she was reduced in 1861, after having been emancipated.

What relation is a loaf of bread to a locomotive? You'll never guess it. Bread is a necessity, a locomotive is an invention. Now as necessity, is the mother of invention, the material relation of a loaf to a locomotive will be seen at once.

A veteran observer says that "Old friends are like old boots. We never realize how perfectly they were fitted to us till they are cast aside, and others, finer and more stylish perhaps, but cramping and pinching in every corner, are substituted."

A bill has been introduced in the California Legislature to prevent the wanton destruction of game and fish. Fish ladders are to be constructed in the rivers over every dam more than two feet in height, and the shooting of game out of season is prohibited.

The extract of taraxacum is a very efficacious but simple remedy for clearing the blood, and consequently of ridding the face of all roughness and pimples. It is best to prepare a strong decoction by boiling a quart of water in which half a cup of the ground root is placed down to a pint, adding a stick of licorice root and sugar to taste. The dose is one spoonful on going to bed four nights in the week, omitting it the other three nights to let it work in the system.

Fish in a Hot Spring.

A correspondent writing from Elko, Nevada, says that there are hot springs there in which numbers of fish can be seen swimming about, though the water is so hot that eggs are cooked in "less than three seconds." The explanation of this phenomenon lies in the fact that these hot springs rise in the banks of streams the water of which is intensely cold. The cold water, on account of its greater specific gravity, runs on the bottom without mixing much with the water above, and the fish keep in a cool stratum. The water above the springs showed a mean temperature of forty-two degrees, and by means of a thermometer fastened to the end of a pole and kept as close to the bottom as possible, the temperature of the bottom water from above the springs to a point below them was found to be very low. This stream is one of the many that form the head-waters of the Columbia River, and to this point, 1,200 miles from its mouth, the salt water salmon come in hundreds in the spring and fall to spawn.

A Big Tree in Kentucky.

Mr. George Riley, of Shelby county, cut a poplar tree on his place a short time since which measured to the fork 118 feet, and 65 feet top; the stump measured 6 feet 8 inches in diameter and twenty feet in circumference. There were in all ten cuts 10½ feet in length; five of these cut 765 rails, leaving sufficient for 360 more. In all, 1,125 rails, and seven loads of wood from one tree. The tree had been struck by lightning and a seam opened from top to bottom, but not in the least shattered or injured. It was also perfectly solid and sound, without spot or blemish. The four butt cuts averaged 175 rails each, and it is estimated that the whole tree would have made 25,000 shingles.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour, Editor.

THE MINER is published every Thursday, at Smethport, McKean County, Pa. It is the intention and the highest ambition of the Publisher to make THE MINER a first class local and family journal. Items of news from all parts of the County are respectfully solicited, and will be liberally paid for if desired.

SUBSCRIBERS.—The regular subscription price of THE MINER is Two Dollars per annum. But hereafter, and during the present management, parties paying their subscription in advance will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent. upon the subscription price, when paid in cash. Subscribers will be duly notified of the expiration of their term of subscription.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot pay any attention to anonymous communications; every article must be accompanied by the writer's true name and address for our own security. We cannot possibly return rejected manuscript, which fact we desire to impress on all contributors.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Legal, Official and transient advertising, per square—three times or less Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices, over five lines, ten cents per line. Professional cards, five lines or less, per year, five dollars. Rates for display advertisements furnished on application.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1874.

THE HOUSE SPEAKS.

The House of Representatives have at last reached a vote on the finance question. That they have got thus far is gratifying to every body, even those who cannot agree with the conclusion reached. The vote is a victory for the inflationists, though it will hardly satisfy them. The bill authorizes the increase of legal tenders to the limit of $400,000,000, which if confirmed by the Senate will let loose $18,000,000 now held in reserve. It probably will not hinder the passage of the bill for us to say that we very much doubt its wisdom; yet it has one redeeming feature in that it limits further inflation and is a step in some direction toward a settlement of the vexing finance question and will stimulate and encourage the revival of business, for the present at least. But we fear the relief will be but temporary. The lesson of the late panic was that the interests of the country demanded a stable and secure currency and the redemption of the promises of the Government instead of the issuing of more paper promises. This action does not look like a speedy return to specie payment. This currency question is by no means a party issue, and it is amusing to notice how eagerly some of our Democratic cotemporaries, who seem to have no other mission but to stand by and whine at everything that is did, hasten to blame the Republican party for legislating in favor of inflation. If the vote had been in favor of contraction we would have heard just as much whining from the opposition. Curtis from this district, voted in the affirmative, and Scofield in the negative. Both are staunch Republicans, and men who would not cast a vote upon a question of so great importance without deep thought and consideration.

The daily papers of last Friday announced in flaming letters that a "Riot" was in progress at Susquehanna Depot on the Delaware division of the Erie Railroad. That a thousand railroad employees were "on a strike," "terrorism reigned," &c. The facts of the case are that the workmen at that point had not received any pay for months, and through necessity resorted to desperate measures to obtain their just dues. Everything was done quietly and in good order. No trains excepting the mail car were allowed to pass, but the safety of persons and property was rigidly respected. These men are entitled to and absolutely need their pay, and very few except the most mercenary, will sympathise with the wealthy corporation that neglects to pay their hard worked mechanics.

—The latest reports look rather serious. Upon the requisition of the Sheriff of the county, Gov. Hartranft has ordered out the military. The railroad officials refuse to satisfy the men with anything but promises to pay, of which the latter say they have a surfeit already, and the prospect looks serious both for the welfare of the road and the men.

A bill has been introduced in the California Legislature making it a misdemeanor punishable with fine for one person to ask another to drink at his expense or to drink at another person's expense. There may be some doubts as to the wisdom of such legislation, but it would do away with "treating" which is the groundwork of drunkenness, and a very senseless custom.

Carl Schurz has accepted Boston's invitation to deliver the eulogy on Charles Sumner. The date is not yet fixed.

The movement to make Gen. Burnside Senator for Rhode Island, in place of Mr. Sprague, is evidently gaining strength.

It is hinted by the Pope, that Archbishop Manning and nine other Archbishops will receive Cardinal hats at the next consistory.

Michigan ought to be happy. A resolution has been offered in the Senate that in view of the large balance in the State treasury no tax be levied for 1874.

The Democratic State Convention will be held in Pittsburg in May, unless before then the State Central Committee should take a notion to change time and place.

The New York Evening Post says "that the first duty of the people is to suppress the Democratic party," so there cannot be a doubt of the political relations of that paper to one party.

In an utter hopeless and wrecked condition the Democracy of Rhode Island were only able to meet and appoint a State Committee. Even a thought of a State ticket passed their comprehension.

The Democratic record in Congress this session may be described by a paraphrase of a familiar criticism: What is in it that is good is of little consequence, what is in it that is of consequence has not been good.

One hundred and fifty Pennsylvania postoffices are in charge of women. This is a fair showing—particularly when the additional fact is considered that to twenty of the number salaries ranging from $1,000 to $3,500 are attached.

Hon. B. B. Strang, Speaker of the Senate, declines to be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, preferring a seat in the Senate, and the contest will now be between Judge Olmstead, of Potter, J. C. Flenniken, of Greene, and Mr. Stanton, of Philadelphia.

Thomas Y. Boyd, of Wayne county, was yesterday elected to the Legislature in the legislative district of Wayne and Pike, in place of Wm. H. Dimmick, resigned. He is the first Republican ever elected to the Legislature from the Democratic "Tenth Legion."

The Democratic Executive Committee of Pittsburg at a recent meeting passed a resolution denouncing W. D. Moore, Chairman of the County Committee, and virtually reading him out of the party. Cause; "The unauthorized and traitorous attack on the Democratic candidate for City Controller on the eve of the late election."

From a small postoffice in Tioga county the department could get no returns. A Wellsboro gentleman was requested by the department to find whether there was such an office, and inquire why no report was made quarterly. He did so, and the postmaster replied that he did not owe the Government anything, as he bought his stamps at Wellsboro; neither did it owe him, and therefore there was no need in making a quarterly report.

By the confession of a dying wretch in Fort Wayne, Ind., a few days ago, it appears that two years ago two innocent men were lynched by a mob of citizens upon suspicion of a fiendish crime, of which he was guilty. This is indeed a terrible mistake, and must prove anything but a pleasant subject of contemplation to the gentlemen who so hastily took the law into their own hands.

Contrary to report, which has been circulated in certain quarters, President Grant in conversation with a Western Republican Senator said, that the statement in a Washington special dispatch to a New York paper, published Saturday morning, that any legislation tending to inflation must run the gauntlet of his veto was wholly without foundation; that he had conversed with no one on that subject at all, and that if he were himself a member of Congress he should regard an intimation of a veto in advance of legislation as an unbecoming threat of the Executive, and should resent it.

That any decision whatever has been reached by either branch of Congress upon any division of the financial question is a matter for public congratulation, and the action of the House of Representatives yesterday must therefore be recommended. * * * The preamble of the bill declares that its purpose is simply to end the uncertainty regarding the amount of legal tenders, and the bill itself does nothing more than place the reserves in circulation. The votes should not be taken as indicative of a sentiment in favor of free banking, a redistribution of the currency, or any general scheme of inflation. One branch of Congress has declared that the whole volume of legal tenders shall be placed in general circulation, and, if this decision is confirmed by the Senate, it will do nothing more than let loose the $18,000,000 yet held in reserve. This conclusion by no means fully solves the grave problems before the country, but it is a step in that direction, and we may be thankful even for a single step.—*N. Y. Times.*

—"Paradise boots" are to be worn this summer by the Ladies. They are flesh colored, and resemble those worn by our first mother.

Local and Miscellany.

Schedule of Train Time at Larrabee's.

TRAINS GOING NORTH—	
Night Express	6:17 a m
Through Mail	3:45 p m
Local Freight	6:45 a m
TRAINS GOING SOUTH—	
Night Express	7:12 p m
Through Mail	11:23 a m
Local Freight	2:19 p m

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH [illegible] Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

AT THE
Court House, in Smethport,
Friday Ev'ng, April 10, 1874,
will be given a
Dramatic Entertainment,
by the Members of the
SMETHPORT LYCEUM.

Admission - - 25 cts. Reserved Seats - - 35 cts.

Index to New Advertisements.

Cows for Sale—T. J. Melvin.
Executor's Notice—Estate of Chas. B. Dean.
Hotel for Sale—Wm. Haskell.
Annual report for 1873—Co. Com'rs.

HERE AND THERE.

— Next Sunday is Easter.

— To-morrow is Good Friday.

— Elmira enjoyed the luxury of $250,000 fire last week Tuesday.

— Jewett & Keating pay $4 per cord for bark delivered at Port Allegany.

McCoy & Reilly have just received another supply of those fresh candies.

— The State Legislature has taken a recess from March 27 to April 7, and Chet. is with us once again.

—Livingston is really dead this time. His body, embalmed, is on its way to England.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the sale of one million in gold every Thursday in April.

— We are under renewed obligations to Hon. C. S. Jones for a copy of Smull's Legislative Handbook.

The doctors in this section seem to be crowded with business, for which we suppose they are duly thankful.

— If you want a good milch cow, or thirty of them, apply to T. J. Melvin, Bradford. See advertisement elsewhere.

Twenty-six places are said to be selling liquor in Emporium, in violation of the Local Option Law. Get the women to work.

— A. N. McFall has exchanged his hotel property at Alton for village property in Friendship, N. Y. Mr. Joseph Story is the new landlord.

Noah, the one man considered worth saving in the world, got drunk as soon as he had a chance. Lot, too, an exceptionally good man, did the same thing.

—Our readers will please bear with us one more week, after which the Treasurer's Sales will be out and we will have more room for matters of more general interest.

Young husbands who wish to retain, or old husbands who wish to regain, the love of their wives will do well to call at McCoy & Reilly's. They have some fresh candies.

— Babcock's large steam saw mill, with shingle mill and stave factory attached, located on Foster brook, near Limestone, was burned on the 17th ult. No insurance.

Change of Name. The Postmaster General has directed that the Post Office heretofore called Sartwell shall be designated hereafter as Larrabee. Geo. L. Sheldon Postmaster.

The young man who goes to see his Susan without a package of McCoy & Reilly's fresh candies in his coat tail pocket does her a wrong, and does not understand the first principles of courtship.

— Rev. Rusbridge preached a very able sermon Sunday morning. We were glad to observe among the audience the faces of some to whom church services, prayer and praise, must seem a novelty. We hope they will repeat the dose.

— Ridgway is happy. They have organized a Lyceum. Rather late in the season, but they have done well to inaugurate the enterprise by engaging Capt. C. J. Arms, of Pittsburgh, to lecture for them on the evening of April 9.

We neglected to mention in our last issue that the Spring session of our Borough school opened last week Monday. The term continues eight weeks, and will in all probability be the last session of our public school in the present venerable structure.

Donation.— The friends of Rev J. L. Rusbridge will give him a Donation Party at the house of Mr. Thomas Goodwin, in Farmers Valley, Friday evening, April 17. Goodwin's is a good place to go for an enjoyable time, and of course the house will be full.

— Dr. D. V. Crossmire, of Kane, was in town last week for a few hours. Derrick is always a welcome visitor. He always meets a friend with a hearty grasp of the hand—very hearty. We shook hands with him, and will hereafter be content to merely say, "How d'e do?"—until our hand gets well.

A Rare Opportunity.—We call especial attention to the advertisement in another column offering the Bennett House, in this place, for sale. This is a rare opportunity for any one who may wish to invest in this kind of property. It is a large three-story building, and admirably adapted in its interior arrangement to the purposes and needs of a first-class hotel. There is no better hotel property in Northern Pennsylvania, and the present proprietor will dispose of it at a reasonable price and upon easy terms.

DIED.

As we go to press, we learn of the Death of Hon A. S. Arnold, of Port Allegany. He has been ill for a long time, and his death, though not unlooked-for, casts a gloom over the entire County, of which he was one of the oldest and most energetic and enterprising citizens.

His funeral will be attended at Port Allegany, next Sunday, the 5th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Dramatic Entertainment

It was determined at the closing sessions of the Smethport Lyceum to prepare a Dramatic Entertainment for the pleasure and benefit of the public and the members themselves. It was soon discovered that in order to give a first class performance (and they do not propose to give any other than a first class one) a good deal of time and preparation was needed. Thus, the time for giving the entertainment was appointed Friday evening, April 10. The preparations have been energetically carried forward, and are nearly complete. All who are to take part have entered into the work with spirit and a determination to do themselves and the society credit, and we feel safe in assuring all who attend that they will witness a dramatical representation by our amateur company that would be worthy of professionals. We will of course miss the extensive and glittering stage trappings that do so much toward adding to the excellencies and covering up the defects in our large city theaters, yet no pains or expense will be spared to furnish the stage and green-room with all the furniture, scenery, curtains, footlights &c necessary to as perfect a representation of the plays as possible. Music will be furnished by Eberts String Band, and there will also be Piano music by members of the Lyceum, so that the audience will not want for an attractive entertainment from the begining to the end. Two plays will be presented. The first, "The Chimney-Corner," is one of the finest dramas ever written. It is a play of two acts and has engaged the talent of the best actors of the county in its production. Below is the Cast of Characters of

THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

Solomon Probity, aged 91....Mr. G. M. Smith.
Peter Probity, aged 69 ....Mr. R. H. Rose.
John Probity, aged 23 ....Mr. J. T. Reilly.
Mr. Charles Chetty..........Mr. D. R. Hamlin.
Sifter, a detective.............Mr. H. F. Barbour.
Patty Probity, wife of Peter....Mrs. H. King.
Grace Emory..............Miss Mollie Hamlin.

After the drama, the entertainment will close with a laughable farce, called "That Rascal Pat," which is calculated to put the audience in good humor and send all home with the feeling that they have had a good time and would like to have it repeated. The Cast of Characters in the farce is as follows:

THAT RASCAL PAT.

Pat. McNoggerty, a handy servant...................Mr. J. T. Reilly.
Major Puffjacket, a retired officer on half pay....Mr. D. R. Hamlin
Charles Livingston, poor but ambitious...............Mr. Joseph Reilly.
Laura neice to Puffjacket and in love with Charles........Miss Maggie Mullin.
Nancy, her maid, and in love with Pat.........Miss Flora Taylor.

Programmes will be printed for the use of the audience with full explanations so that the plot of the plays will be perfectly intelligible. A full house is expected and the company will endeavor to merit the applause of the dress circle, orchestra and pit.

Rochester, Nunda & Pa. Railroad.

The Buffalo Express says: The citizens of Nunda are actively engaged in endeavoring to complete the organization of the proposed construction company, and are meeting with satisfactory success. The entire amount of the stock of the construction company is $300,000. The Nunda Democrat states that over fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed in that town over and above the amount taken by A. Dolby & Co. The same paper says that if a number of the citizens of that place will come forward and subscribe to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, the remainder of the entire stock will be taken within ten days, and work commenced as soon as the weather will permit. The article closes as follows: "Citizens of Nunda! It rests with you whether the Rochester, Nunda & Pennsylvania Railroad shall be a reality or whether it shall prove a myth! Twenty-five thousand dollars will ensure the completion of the road from Rochester to Bishop's Summit! Will you subscribe that amount and lay the foundation for a live business village, or are you content to withhold your names and influence, and witness the rapid decline of your already stagnant village?"

A Pertinent Question.

Mr. Editor.—Is it true that the square in the Borough plot upon which the old Cemetery was located is honestly the property of the public rather than that of the man who now claims ownership to it? Did not the present claimant once receive in exchange for this square the one on which Mr. Train now lives, which was the original square designated for the cemetery? "What is everybody's business is nobody's" is undoubtedly the reason why the deed of exchange never passed between this claimant and Messrs. James Taylor, Wm. Williams and Henry Chapin, who were designated by the public to receive the title. It seems to me I have read that "it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of Heaven." If there is any mistake in this quotation, Mr. Editor, will you please correct it for the edification of

Enquirer.

—"Josh," our Kane correspondent, will observe that his communication this week was necessarily re-edited. We have not the space for lengthy essays, that contain no news or matters of interest to our readers. Local news from all parts of the county we are always thankful to receive, but we must claim the right to condense. Brevity is the soul of a correspondence, as it is of wit.

Jugged.—Constable Emery, of Bradford, transported two unfortunate gentlemen from that borough to this place Monday afternoon and deposited them in the County Jail. We understand that they were bound over by the Justice at Bradford to the next term of Court in default of bail, upon charge of violating an ordinance of Bradford borough prohibiting drunkenness on on the streets. The boys probably enjoyed themselves during their spree, and will now have abundant time for reflection before June term of Court. We must say they have our sympathy, for a two months confinement in our pestiferous jail is punishment enough for a crime, and is putting it on rather heavy for a misdemeanor.

There is a young man in this borough deserving of mention. He is so unfortunate as to be deprived of two of man's greatest blessings—the sense of speech and hearing. He works for a living and saves his money. Last week he quietly, and without saying a word, deposited $400 in greenbacks with the Treasurer of the school district and took in place of it four one hundred dollar school bonds. What is stranger still, he is a printer. Yet he neither chews, smokes, drinks whiskey or plays billiards or whisky poker, which accounts for the fact that he carries his own money.

Teachers' Examinations.

At Port Allegany, at 9 a. m., April 27.
At Turtle Point, " " 28.
At Eldred " " 29.
At Ceres " " 30.
At Smethport (Academy) May 2, 9, and 16.
At La Fayette Corners, at 9 a. m., May 4.
At Bradford " " 5.

As heretofore, Directors and the public are invited to be present. No private examinations.

W. H. CURTIS,
April 2, 1874. Co. Supt.

Notice.—An appeal from the Assessments of 1874 will beheld at the Commissioners' office in Smethport Tuesday April 21, 1874.

By order of County Com.
Jno. R. Chadwick, Clerk.

KANE.

Ed. Miner.—Kane is all excitement today. We are hourly expecting the praying band. A few of our earnest Temperance ladies have been to Warren, and made arrangements to have a mighty effort made to close our saloons. I fear that it will be a failure here, as water is so scarce on the mountain.

* * * * *

The Concert given for the benefit of the Methodist Church and Union Sunday School passed off pleasantly. The nett proceeds were over eight hundred dollars, and would have been more had not the P. & E. RR. raised the fare to Warren, and the few families who furnished refreshments charged the modest sum of eight dollars for lemons and oranges. The report has been industriously circulated outside of Kane that the Concert was for the benefit of the Methodist Church, when in fact it was not intended that one cent sho'd be applied to the Church. What good the gentry think will accrue to them or their Church by such unwise proceedings I am altogether at a loss to guess.

The Thomson House is running in good shape, and I have just learned that President Grant has engaged 20 rooms for the coming season; so the quiet village of Kane will be the Long Branch this summer.

Josh.

Kane, March 23, 1874.

— **Through tickets** for sale and baggage checked through to all principal points West, North-West, South and West. All letters answered promptly.

Jack Ferguson, Agt.
Larrabee Depot, Mch., 1874.

DIED.

OTTO—Near Farmers Valley, February 8, Jacob T. Otto, aged [illegible] years, 10 months and 4 days.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the dreams of life are fled;
Then in Heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed. S. L.

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO the estate of Chas. B. Dean, deceased, late of the township of Eldred, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make known the same to me without delay.

BENJ. BUNKER, Executor.
Eldred, April 2, 1874—6t*

For Sale.

30 No. One Milch Cows

WILL BE SOLD ON TERMS AND IN quantities to suit the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to

T. J. MELVIN,
23-4t; Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor,

WM. HASKELL,
Smethport, April 2, 1874.

Subpœna in Divorce.

J. J. Barden vs Maria M. Barden. } In Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, No. 19 December Term, 1872.

The Respondent in the above entitled case is hereby notified to appear before the Judges of our said Court, at the Court House in Smethport, on Monday, the 15th day of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why a divorce from the bonds of matrimony should not be granted the libellant, agreeable to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Smethport, March 13, 1874. (t21)

Building Lots For Sale.

SEVENTY-TWO LOTS, 4 x 8 RODS EACH, On Water, Main, King, and North Streets, in Smethport, for sale, at prices from $25 to $400 per lot.

Three of the above lots with houses on them.

SETH A. BACKUS.
March 26, 16 4—4 t]

Wm. S. Brownell use of Wm. Haskell vs S C Hyde } In Common Pleas McKean Co., No. 86 Sept Term, 1872

NOTICE.—H. King the Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county to distribute moneys made on Sheriff sale in the above entitled case, will be at the Court House in Smethport on Friday, the 17th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, at which time and place all persons having any claims will appear and present the same.

H. KING, Auditor.
March 24, 1874.

Notice.

A GREY and white heifer one year old came to my premises last July. The owner is hereby notified to come and prove property, pay charges on the same, or otherwise said heifer will be disposed of according to law.

PETER JARVIS.
Kane, Pa., March 19, 1874.

MOORE HOUSE,
OLEAN, N. Y.
M. V. Moore, Proprietor.
[FORMERLY FOBES HOUSE.]

Newly Furnished. Bells to all rooms. 'Bus to all trains. Best bar in Western New York.

TO MONEY LENDERS!

Smethport School Bonds.

A First Class Investment.

To those having money to lend the subscriber desires to call attention to the Bonds recently issued by the Board of Directors of the Smethport School District. These bonds bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and are payable in ten years. The interest is payable on the first of January of each year. It is the intention of the Board to issue only $5,500, and as part of that amount has already been taken, those who would like to invest in these bonds should apply at the earliest opportunity. They are in denominations of $100 each and can be had of the subscriber at his place of business in Smethport Borough after this date.

I. S. Gleason,
Sec'y Board of S. D.
Smethport, March 18, 1874.—tf]

GO TO
EATON & SPRAGUE'S
FOR YOUR
STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,
and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.
THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

Mercantile Appraisement.

LIST of Venders of Merchandise, Keepers of Restaurants, Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys and their Classifications, of McKean County, for 1874.

		CLASS.	RATES.
Annin Township.			
A M Gillert		14	$7 00
Robinson & Alvord.		14	7 00
F W Simpson		14	7 00
Bradford Borough.			
G A Crocker & Co		14	7 00
T J Melvin		14	7 00
F H Hicks & Co		14	7 00
Davis & Leigh		14	7 00
J Moorehouse		14	7 00
D W White		14	7 00
J L Adams		14	7 00
J W Brennan		14	7 00
J M Tait		14	7 00
Albert DeGolier		14	7 00
J E Cutting (DeGolier)		14	7 00
Ceres Township.			
C H Smith		14	7 00
Eldred Township.			
G L Sheldon		14	7 00
J J Rice		14	7 00
A T Barden		14	7 00
Young & Barden		14	7 00
B G Spiller		14	7 00
M G Knapp		14	7 00
F D Wheeler		14	7 00
Keating Township.			
A J Otto		14	7 00
Kane.			
G W Bishop		14	7 00
W T Caller & Co		14	7 00
Robert Lafferty		14	7 00
J D Leonard		14	7 00
George Welker		14	7 00
O D Coleman		13	10 00
Joshua Davis		13	10 00
Ludlow.			
J G & D Curtis		14	7 00
L B Hoffman & Co		14	7 00
Liberty.			
A L Wright		14	7 00
Port Allegany.			
Davis & Simar		13	10 00
M A Killbridge		14	7 00
Arnold, McDowell & Co.		13	10 00
A P Bard & Co		14	7 00
B Levy		14	7 00
B C Callup		14	7 00
Dolley & Hagerth		14	7 00
C L Medbury & Son		14	7 00
Dolley & Noffs		13	10 00
D C Chamberlain		14	7 00
Lafayette Township.			
J E Baird, Jr		14	7 00
Charles Geary		14	7 00
Smethport.			
McCoy & Reilly		14	7 00
H Hamlin (Hardware)		14	7 00
H Hamlin		13	10 00
Taylor & Young		13	10 00
A B Armstrong & Co		14	7 00
M L Armstrong		14	7 00
Eaton & Sprague		14	7 00
W S Brownell		14	7 00
Restaurants.			
Baker Bros., Kane		8	5 00
L B Bishop, Port Allegany		8	5 00
Ten-Pin Alley.			
E D Slingerland		1	30 00
Billiard Tables.			
S B Sartwell	Smethport	2	[illegible]
W H Smith	Ceres	1	[illegible]
E D Slingerland,	Port Allegany	1	[illegible]
E Mullin	"	2	[illegible]
N Palmer	"	1	[illegible]
Sophia Murphy	Kane	2	[illegible]
J M Tait	Bradford	2	[illegible]

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Appeals will be held at the Commissioners' Office, in Smethport, on Tuesday the 21st day of April, 1874, at which time and place all persons aggrieved by the foregoing appraisement will be heard and such abatements made as are deemed just and proper.

M. N. POWELL, Mercantile Appraiser.
Smethport, Pa., March 25, 1874.

Receipts and Expenditures of McKean County for 1873.

COUNTY FUNDS

Receipts.

By amount due at last settlement	[illegible]
" received on seated tax 1872	[illegible]
" " " " 1873	[illegible]
" " " " 1872	[illegible]
" " " " 1873	[illegible]
" refunded by constable Moore	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" " for house rent, Liberty	[illegible]
" received for stone house rent	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]
Total receipts	[illegible]

Expenditures.

County auditor's fees	[illegible]
Jury acc'ts	[illegible]
Commissioners wages paid	[illegible]
Fuel, c. h. and jail	[illegible]
Pat. Burns at West. Penitentiary	[illegible]
Mary Hickey at Lunatic Hospital	[illegible]
M. Sheehan at Penitentiary	[illegible]
Reward for prisoners broke jail	[illegible]
Grand jurors	[illegible]
Trav.	[illegible]
Teacher's Institute	[illegible]
Tax refunded	[illegible]
Coroner's inquests	[illegible]
Books, Proth'y's office	[illegible]
Blanks, Com's office	[illegible]
Pub. Printing	[illegible]
Late Sheriff Chadwick's bill	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Post. stamps	[illegible]
Water and water works	[illegible]
Prothy's costs	[illegible]
Repair on jail	[illegible]
" c. h.	[illegible]
Late Com'rs clerk [illegible]	[illegible]
" Chadwick	[illegible]
Com. costs	[illegible]
Fox bounty	[illegible]
Assessors	[illegible]
Qualifications	[illegible]
Elections	[illegible]
Const. returns	[illegible]
Survey Co. line	[illegible]
C. H. cleaning, oil, &c.	[illegible]
Paid State Treas. tax of '72 & '73	[illegible]
Total expenditures	[illegible]
Receipts over expenditures	[illegible]

REDEMPTION FUND.

Receipts.

Amount due at last settlement	[illegible]

Expenditures.

Redemption to D. Kingsbury assn'e	[illegible]
Receipts over expenditures	[illegible]

ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND.

Receipts.

Amount received from Col. 1873	[illegible]

Expenditures.

Roads	[illegible]
Bridges	[illegible]
Receipts over expenditures	[illegible]

DOG FUND.

Receipts.

Amount received from col. 1873	[illegible]

Expenditures.

Sheep damages paid	[illegible]
Receipts over expenditures	[illegible]

RUBBER PAINT. RUBBER PAINT CO. OF CLEVELAND, O.

Branch Office and Factory:
506 WEST ST., NEW YORK

The Best Paint in the World.

Any Shade from Pure White to Jet Black.

A combination of the purest paint with India Rubber, forming a smooth, glossy, firm, durable, elastic, and beautiful Paint, unaffected by changes of temperature, is perfectly water-proof, and adapted to all classes of work, and is in every way a better paint for either inside or outside painting than any other paint in the world. It is from one-third to one-fourth cheaper and lasting at least three times as long as the best lead and oil paints.

Be sure that our TRADE MARK, (a fac-simile of which is given above,) is on every package.

Prepared ready for use and sold by the gallon. There has never been a paint offered the public that has become so popular [illegible] given as perfect satisfaction as the Rubber Paint.

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS.

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,
TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

And Marble Work of every description, also Stone Work for buildings and sidewalks. All work done on the most reasonable terms and in the most workmanlike manner. Call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN DIGEL.
Smethport, Sept. 29, 1870.

NOTICE!

J. G. Pelton,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Merchant Tailor, has just returned from New York with his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, Consisting of English, French and American Suitings, Overcoats, Cassimeres and trimmings in all of the new and desirable styles.

Extra pains will be taken to give you Nice fitting Suits made in the most durable and artistic manner.

11—6 6 m

EUREKA!
McCOY & REILLY,
("SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE.")
DEALERS IN
Pure Drugs & Medicines,
FORD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PA.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of **School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums,** &c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for BREED, LENT & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at TEN PER CENT. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore DEFY competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO* the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

SMETHPORT, Nov. 6, 1873.

HALL'S
VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR
RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.
Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, *in one preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,
NASHUA, N.H.

All kinds of

GRAINING

by a new process, in first class style, for half the usual price.

Address *GEO. B. BOLT,*
Portville, Catt. Co., N. Y.

OLEAN AD.

HERMAN SCHUETZ,

OLEAN, N. Y.,

Practical Jeweler and Dealer in

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,

SOLID SILVER and PLATED WARE.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY,

and a full stock of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE CELEBRATED

Shaffhausen Spectacles.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY
neatly repaired and warranted.

ENGRAVING DONE TO ORDER.

The above-mentioned goods will be sold cheap at one door north of First National Bank. OLEAN, N. Y.

Callar & Robinson,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Paints,
Oils, Fancy Goods,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

The present session of the

SMETHPORT ACADEMY

will close on

Tuesday, the 17th inst.

The Spring Term will open on

MARCH 24, 1874,

continuing eight weeks.

The rates of tuition will be same as usual —$5 00 for the term. Special attention will be devoted during the Spring term to those branches required to be taught in district schools, for the benefit of any intending to teach during the summer.

B. F. Train, Principal.

OLEAN HOUSE.

J. K. Van Campen, Prop'r.

This House has been Thoroughly Repaired and Newly Furnished. Barber Shop, Bath Room, Restaurant and Billiard Saloon attached. Room for 240 Guests. Barn room for 200 horses.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula,** and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions,** and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm,** and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility,** and **Leucorrhœa,** when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

TREASURER'S SALES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of unseated lands in arrears will commence at the Court House in Smethport on Monday, the eighth day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the following described tracts of land, or a sufficient part thereof to pay the taxes due on the same, be sold, to wit:

Annin Township.

W'ts	Sub	Acres	warrantee or owner	Tax
3145		50	Chas Bell	0 70
15		96	Blackman & Rockwood	25 06
15		50	W H Taylor	8 70
		325	J E Chadwick	81 90
2145		50	Benj Stone	0 70
2145		178	do	30 62
2317		50	Pat Bligh	8 70
2145		150	A N Lillibridge	26 10
2145		25	V B Vanderbulo	4 40
15 175		25	Benj Taylor	4 40
2145		25	C A Dolley	4 41
		50	Jas O'Donnelly	6 70
15		105	C T Chamberlain	18 33
		25	S Lillibridge	4 41
		15	S S Gleason	2 30
2456		75	J Mahoney	4 63
2455		90	Jas Campbell	6 70
2313		106	E L Simpson	0 33
3443		54	M J Hailey	3 24
2219		72	H A & H O Robinson	4 33
2213		25	H A Robinson	1 62
2455		25	H C Simpson	1 56
2228		100	George Taylor	6 00
		30	Terry Driscoll	1 20
		55	John Kinney	3 23

Bradford Township.

W'ts	Sub	Acres	warrantee or owner	Tax
2283		361	Moody Hubbell	107 10
2284		1100	do	101 40
2285		191	do	33 13
334		373	do	172 32
3332		355	do	61 83
3425		743	Erie B B Co	130 15
3426		1040	do	180 90
3421		505	do	103 50
3421		1153 7 10	do	236 83
3128		998 7 10	do	173 77
3429		461	do	80 27
2237		230	John R Lee	40 18
2236		500	do	86 88
4029		95	E Parsons	0 62
4009 2706		104	do	21 46
4325		1100	L D Wetmore	191 40
4326		700	do	121 80
4327		1110	do	191 40
4328		1180	do	191 40
4320		1100	do	191 40
4005		460	A E & G W Pales	60 60
4006		1100	do	191 40
4007		1100	do	191 40
3496 4008		341	do	363 00
3420		1100	Lee & Hopkins	101 40
3347		130	Olean Lumber Co or F T Kennedy	24 24
3442		60	A Prentiss	6 70
4917		1100	C Ballobone & Co	191 40
2300		700	do	121 80
3424		1100	do	191 40
3423		1100	do	191 40
3422		560	do	97 44
2309		400	do	60 60
4009	320	100	Clark and Babcock	17 40
2050	406	164	J E Blair	28 25
do	450	100	Albert Blair	6 90
	130	113	N Detloller Est	7 73
3343 3347	201 211	225	J F Clark	40 95
	78	67	do	11 60
	100	79	do	13 60
	100	81	do	14 15
		230	do	40 02
		200	John Rotherford	34 80
2191 3347		187	A Whipple	32 48
3338	6	62	Jer Tutten	10 79
3338	8	54	Isaac Willetts	3 72
3338	9	90	do	15 67
3338	11	85	do	14 85
3338 4005	12	113	do	19 72
3338	13	105	do	18 21
4005 3338 4005	14	84	do	14 62
4005		300	do	60 57
3338		273	P J & H A Chamberl'n	47 36
	113	200	C H Foster	34 80
2191	103	106	A J Wheeler	18 44
4005		100	Sawyer Bartin	17 40
	150	37	T Sherman	6 02
3368 3367		1987	Wm Mack	345 69
	317	92	do	16 01
3425		171	do	31 73
3350		604	do	105 10
3306 3309 3319 2247		2004	do	349 16
2336 2313		191	do	32 34
	400	122	do	21 23
3506		150	do	10 25
4306		250	do	17 25
	220	150	do	21 25
2306		116	do	14 94
2320 2319 2332		1400	do	66 60
3497 3317		307	Wm Mack	47 20
2206 2245 2365		1150	do	75 50
226 227		200	do	13 80
2320 2319 2332		1400	D Kingsbury Est	147 00
3497 3337 2280		307	do	32 20
2265 2365		1100	do	115 50
226 227		200	do	21 00

Ceres Township.

W'ts	Sub	Acres	warrantee or owner	Tax
		70	A C Bush	60 23
2217		107	Wm E King	30 08
4326		31	do	6 72
4327		45	do	9 23
2155		200	do	43 80
2330		100	do	21 60
4324		120	do	23 23
4327		70	do	15 33
4324 4325 4326 4327		947	H B Fobes	207 32
2217		65	H S Wilson	27 74
4328		106	E J Barber	57 23
		53	Carter and others	10 50
2151 2445		20	Charles Bell	4 33
3447		20	do	11 68
3440		25	do	14 60
4330		100	do	21 90
4330		100	do	20 20
2341		100	do	20 20
		80	do	17 60
2305 2195		600	I D Stoop	131 40
4328		67	H D Smith	21 20
4329		100	do	30 65
		163	do	33 70
4324		620	C T Chamberlain	134 47
4325		25	do	7 30
3447		74	do	21 61
		117	H E Smith	34 16
		27	O P Coon	5 84
		29	W B Smith	7 50
		47	Jos Morris	10 23

Returned from Seated.

Acres	Owner	Tax
50	S L Chapman	0 59
100	E E Hyde	0 49
25	Uriah Gleason	2 25
25	do	2 25

Corydon Township.

W'ts	Acres	warrantee or owner	Tax
3713 1 Steam Mill	1000	Bishop & Co	219 50
3731	200	J Bean	37 20
7	239	J Darling Estate	61 10
4919	587	Erie B B Co	121 90
9	439	G W Fenton	79 79
0	439	do	70 79
10	439	do	79 79
1 steam mill		do	24 60
4573	521	Kingsbury estate	96 51
4907	1043	do	194 00
4906	273	do	50 70
4909	1043	do	194 00
4919	80	do	11 10
4908	770	J R Lee	143 23
3717	[illegible]	S R Morrison	[illegible]
3709	1309	do	136 60
11	439	Marse & Hackman	80 54
12	439	L Rogers	79 79
	190	Rastleber & Co	13 95
3781	730	Richardson & Tomson	139 30
3714	1304	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	150	Israel	[illegible]
[illegible]	750	C Rathbone	134 60
[illegible]	[illegible]	do	193 13
[illegible]	1409	do	139 30
3716	509	do	69 75
3717	900	do	125 55
3719	1300	do	139 50
4772	1300	do	196 00
4873	1040	do	145 45
4873	719	do	100 26
4874	1043	do	145 45
4875	1043	do	194 00
4876	521	do	96 91
3199	1000	Smith & Kesmith	180 00
3702	350	do	48 83
3702	250	Jane Templeton	36 92
3704	1000	Wordwell Sell & Co	186 00
3703	500	A Wordsell	63 75
3706	500	Wm Wilkeson	93 00
3705	500	or Jamison & Valentine	93 00

Eldred Township.

W'ts	Acres	warrantee or owner	Tax
383	100	S A Backus	20 10
	850	O F Eldred	170 80
82	25	Wm E King	5 09
	790	do	140 70
3462	83	C T Chamberlain	10 75
3451	104	do	20 90
4322	206	do	41 41
	21	do	4 30

Returned from seated.

Acres	Owner	Tax
190	Alanson Cary	11 60
75	Moses Harris	3 75
105	H C Rice	6 02
70	Martin VanLiew	4 04
213	James Wilson	7 31
	Ward & Miller	0 46

Hamlin Township.

W'ts	Sub	Acres	warrantee or owner	Tax
2575	29	94	G F Wiggan	17 00
do	do	30	do	6 65
do	33	134	do	22 51
do	42	124	do	22 51
do		365	do	66 19
do	28	80	do	15 97
2470		778	do	143 02
do	24	100	do	18 15
2575	45	124	do	22 51
2575	12	1300	Robert Halsey	244 36
2575		500	do	89 84
2577	12	433	G Pott	82 04
2580	10	783	do	141 03
2653		320	do	68 08
2572	12	67	E Hamlin	12 10
2472		100	do	16 16
2234		520	T B Winans	94 38
2633		604	Jos Sanger	109 65
2533		100	F W Breed	18 15
2577	2	94	Jer Dean	17 06
2590		425	M A Mitchell	69 78
2706		980	do	170 60
2077		do	do	170 69
2084		do	do	179 60
2400		do	McKean & Elk Land Improvement Co	170 60
2600		do	do	170 69
2605		do	do	170 69
2606		830	do	161 64
2609		425	do	69 70
2658		990	do	170 69
2660		do	do	170 60
2665		do	do	170 63
2671		do	do	170 60
2238		do	do	170 69
2630		do	do	179 60
2600		do	do	179 60
2231		do	do	170 69
2703		do	do	170 69
3083		do	do	179 69
2280		do	do	179 69
2080		do	do	179 69
3091		do	do	179 69
3093		do	do	179 69
2097		do	do	179 69
3123		do	do	179 69
3124		do	do	179 69
3127		do	do	170 69
3130		do	do	170 69
2607		830	do	107 09
2602		990	do	179 69
2600		20	Thomas L Kane	3 63
3131		980	do	179 69

Hamilton Township.

W'ts	Sub	Acres	warrantee or owner	Tax
2429		607	C Brackett	83 07
5575		818	Dubois & Cole	110 57
5571		267	do	38 60
5575		250	L Rogers	35 63
5570		175	do	24 99
5574		1068	H Hamlin	159 19
5573		146	do	20 81
2255	117	225	do	32 11
2236	120	225	do	32 11
4913		325 6 10	do	47 88
5572		480	do	69 40
2560	150	225	do	32 11
4916		200	G Gorwin	28 50
5571		55	do	7 89
5573		860	Kingsbury Estate	122 55
4911		713	do	101 65
5556		482	do	68 74
2943	93	225	do	32 11
do	92	225	C I Hedbery	32 11
2555	121	225	J H Phelps	32 11
2280	124	113	do	16 08
2946	119	225	Wm Richardson	32 11
2555	118	225	do	32 11
2330	125	225	do	32 11
2530	120	225	do	32 11
2555	148	225	J J Ridgway	32 11
2920	68	225	Emma A Hobbs	32 11
2205	151	do	do	32 11
2560	160	do	do	32 11
do	145	do	do	32 11
2569	132	105	T L Newton	15 01
2563	138	do	N A Lamphere	32 11
2560	123	do	C Palmer	32 11
do	124	do	do	32 11
do	130	do	do	32 11
2580	133	do	A Wright	32 11
2946	120	125	Jules Decommen	17 83
2303	152	225	do	32 11
2560	135	do	G Pott	32 11
2577	144	do	do	32 11
5571		116	do	16 66
5570		893	do	127 21
2560	146	[illegible]	do	7 63
2577	141	113	C Munson	[illegible]
do	do	113	F Ellis	15 96
4911		200	S Pelton	23 50
do		130	Erie B R Co	18 53
4913		53 3-10	Jos McHenry	7 69
4914		1043	Wm Baddle	143 63
4915		1043	T E Sickles	143 63
4916		200	L D Wetmore	23 60
2703	93	225	do	32 11
2560	146	127	do	13 14
2556	127	225	Jos B Blackman	32 11
4913		521½	E Scofield	74 20
5577		50	Hugh Glenn	7 13
		60	Wood	8 60
		200	P J Dubois	30 00
5571		150	A B Bennett	21 23
5556		165	J Bean	23 50
5573		350	do	40 65
5556		100	W Bowes	27 64
2920	65	225	W L Gibson	32 11
do	66	100	J W Hains	14 25
do	67	170	James Bill	24 00
do	67	60	W A Williams	7 13
2780	90	75	C C Nicholson	10 74
2923	91	75	do	10 74
2722	90	225	H L Pucher	32 11
do	90	150	C Hunsicker	21 28
2943	91	150	do	21 28
do	94	225	W C Patterson	32 11
2560	146	565	Wiggan & Triebel	8 03
5573		83	W S Oviatt	12 94
2820	60	125	Unknown	17 83

Returned from Seated.

Acres	Owner	Tax
135	Nico English	2 11

Keating Township.

W'ts	Sub	Acres	warrantee or owner	Tax
2094		133	C T Chamberlain	16 67
2248		620	Lafayette Coal Co	78 87
2242		634	do	79 07
2239		200	do	24 18
2251 2253		100	P Ford	12 68
3900 3810		60	do	0 04
		0	H W Abbey	61
		24	Kennedy & Co	2 00
2078		60	do	5 00
		63	Elliott	7 08
2950		50	G Chamberlain	6 44
2070		32	do	2 58
2066 2067	556	110	H H Bush	9 57
3200	109	52	do	4 72
2250 3300	84	54	do	4 00
		60	Pat McGinn	0 04
		73	Jos Trumbol	8 70
3401		64	S Hartwell	7 73
do		50	do	6 04
2050	243	26	G A Hyde	3 21
		73	L Rogers	8 10
		35	W S Oviatt	4 37
		100	H Hamlin	8 70
3353 2157 2170		253	C C Wright	31 80
3062 2172	225	89	A J Wheeler	10 79
3377 2060 2160 2171	226	119	do	14 45
3077 3075	217	31	do	[illegible]
		30	C Crossmire	2 97

Returned from Seated

Acres	Owner	Tax
69	Elliott & Malone	4 00

Lafayette Township.

W'ts	Sub	Acres	warrantee or owner	Tax
2251	83	84	Erie Railway Co	9 22
2246 2254	82	85	do	8 79
2218	119	110	do	15 84
do	116	100	do	14 40
3412	448	49	do	7 10
2277	430	86	do	12 39
3904 3437	425	70	do	10 06
3437	430	100	do	14 40
3904	431	77	do	11 14
do	432	73	do	10 58
3904 3437 2435	401	300	do	43 20
2436	54	82	do	11 81
2284	95	98	do	14 11
2254	99	68	do	9 79
do	92	111	do	15 94
2259 2257 2255	106	108	do	15 55
2256 2245	61	64	do	9 22
2246 2254 2257	70	113	do	16 32
3300		74	J B Chadwick	14 21
		33	Joe Hush	17 86
2255 3432		125	G Pott	18 05
2253 3492		624	John Newton	12 00
2260		1100	H H Dent	158 40
2265		1100	do	158 40
3062		1060	do	166 88
3406		1100	G Fox	158 40
3410		1100	do	158 40
3432		526	do	75 75
3423		686	do	90 07
do		100	S V R Watson	14 40
3436		413	do	59 52
3412 3413 3430 3436		360	do Woodbeck lot	51 84
3412 3413 3435 3436		72	G Corwin	13 08
		160	do	34 56
2275		619	Lewis Run Coal and Iron Co	117 90
2276		1050	do	151 20
2277		903	do	130 06
2279		286	do	41 18
3427		548	do	78 91
3909		130	J B Lee	18 72
2277		168	do	24 19
2274		983	Moody & Hubbell	141 60
2275		247	do	35 82
2278		319	do	45 96
2279		1100	do	158 40
2240		782	Lafayette Coal Co	255 22
2247		780	do	212 88
2253		588	do	84 88
2254		506	do	72 86
2257		245	do	35 32
2258		350	do	50 40
2243		650	do	187 20
3410		1005	Kingsbury Estate	144 77
3419 3413 3415 3436		160	J B Wheeler	25 92
3412 3413 3435 3430		360	B Ballymore	51 84
3412 3413 3435 3436		180	P P Pratt	25 92
3412 3413 3435 3436		180	Fred Gridley	25 92
3412 3413 3435 3436		180	Wm Fiske	25 92
3412 3413 3435 3436		180	John T Noye	25 92
3412 3413 3435 3436		1080	Fox & Ross	155 52
3413 3423 3435 3436		40	do	5 76
3412 3413 3435 3430		180	H L Loomis	25 92
3412 3413 3435 3436		180	M P Bush	25 92

Liberty Township.

W'ts	Acres	warrantee or owner	Tax
2165	140	Coleman Mill Co	18 90
1201	69	do	9 36
2160 2161	275	do	8 17
1353	36	do	4 60
1257	51	do	6 93
	200	Jno C Backus	27 80
	116	do	15 57
3370	300	C T Chamberlain	40 50
2450	350	do	48 60
173	23	Blackmar & Rockwood	3 42
2374	750	C Johnson	101 25
2314	900	do	121 60
2457	47	G Corwin	6 80
	100	do	13 50
2454	164	Weston Mercereau & Co	22 14
1057	83	do	10 80
2163	146	do	19 71
2179	353	do	47 47
1357 1823	115	A J Wheeler	15 57
2170 2184	333	do	[illegible]
1225 2313	43	do	5 85
2315	56	A S Arnold	5 06
1263	150	Robert Lowery	20 25
1271	400	do	54 90
1270	760	do	[illegible]
1280	500	do	[illegible]
2043	120	L Lillibridge	16 20
2440	27	do	3 60
	160	do	[illegible]
	177	S A Backus	23 94
2474 2473	100	Pat Smith	13 50
2474 2475	60	S W Johnson	8 76
	100	M A Holcom	13 50
2145	46	B G Stone	6 21
	21	do	2 81
2230	32	J C Coleman	4 32
2231	79	Peter Duntee	10 72
2260 2263 2149 2131	50	Killian Est	6 75
	75	D P Jordan	10 15
	15	Peter Evans	2 06

Norwich Township.

W'ts	Sub	Acres	warrantee or owner	Tax
2236		171	S W Robertson	26 80
2383 2430	6	107	H Hamlin	61 01
2410	41	47	do	4 97
2353	3	64	do	9 67
2356		640	L Lyman	100 80
do		64	do	9 67
do		100	do	10 60
5701 2316		63	do	6 61
		100	do	15 60
2334		920	S P Sterling & Co	[illegible]
2362		653	do	100 21
2143		873	do	[illegible]
do		3	do	85
2362		0	do	60
2458		73	do	[illegible]
	110	178	do	[illegible]
	111	173	do	[illegible]
	112	180	do	19 76
	119	130	do	[illegible]
	130	97	do	[illegible]
	130	158	do	[illegible]
	113	80	do	[illegible]
	110	120	do	[illegible]
	319	0	do	21
	111	0	do	35
	119	7	do	77
	120	0	do	[illegible]
2351		693	C Johnston	[illegible]
2150		249	do	[illegible]
2470		990	Wiggan & Triebell	[illegible]
2523		23¼	do	2 44
3340	22	170	Jacob S Claff	[illegible]
do	20	61	do	[illegible]
do	do	67	do	[illegible]
	28	107	J Colegrove	11 27
2143		23¼	G Pett	2 43
3418 3417	32	60	G. Corwin	[illegible]
2383 2123 2733 2436		400	F. Lasher	[illegible]
2402		110	F W Breed	18 76
2433		600	Robert Halsey	[illegible]
		140	do	[illegible]
2730 2736 2139		1030	S W Johnson	110 25
		50	C Moore	[illegible]
	61	133	Chadwick & Rogers	[illegible]
	62	do	do	[illegible]
	63	do	do	[illegible]
	67	130	do	[illegible]
	68	133	do	[illegible]
	69	do	do	[illegible]
	70	do	do	[illegible]
	71	do	do	[illegible]
	72	130	do	[illegible]
	73	do	do	[illegible]
	77	do	do	[illegible]
	78	do	do	[illegible]
	79	do	do	[illegible]
	80	do	do	[illegible]
	81	do	do	[illegible]

Returned from Seated.

	Acres	Owner	Tax
Fast Lot	73	C H Crosby	[illegible]

Otto Township.

[illegible]

Sergeant Township.

[illegible]

Smethport Borough.

Square 25 8 lots [illegible] 1 80

Wetmore Township.

[illegible]

[illegible], Treasurer.

Smethport, March [illegible], 1874.

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son.
LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Keating lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton, and Clearfield.
Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

H. L. McCoy,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Rose.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office up stairs in the Court House.

D. V. Crossmire.
Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.
16 Fraley St., Kane, Pa.
Prompt attendance given to all professional calls.

Backus & Milliken.
ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Bartwell block, on Main street.
W. J. MILLIKEN. JESSE C. BACKUS.

P. Ford.
ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Ford Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

Alfred Sturdevant.
HAS opened a Barber Shop in the rooms over the Post Office, where he is prepared to do Shaving, Shampooing, Hair-cutting, Dyeing, &c. in the best style of the art. Ladies' hair cut and dressed in the latest style. Splendid bath-rooms are connected with my shop. Also perfumery, toilet soaps, &c., for sale.

P. L. Webster.
WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand. Burial case and caskets furnished if required.
Bradford, Pa., Dec. 21, 1871.

Bingham Estate.
Robt. H. Rose is authorized to receive money for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Treasurer's office in the Court House.
Wellsboro, Dec. 24, 1873. Robt. C. Simpson,
Agent of the Trustees.

J. H. Olds & Son,
HAVING made arrangements to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS on a more extended scale, would respectfully invite the citizens of McKean county to give them a trial. CUSTOM WORK is made a specialty, and satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the place—three miles from Smethport, on the Olean road.
Farmers' Valley, Jan. 11, 1873.

New Cabinet Shop.
THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand,—opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Wetmore—he is prepared to sell chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture, picture frames, &c., &c. WM. [illegible].
Smethport, Feb. 4, 1869.

New Paint Shop.
THE subscriber has opened a shop on Mechanic street—over John R. Tyler's old blacksmith shop—and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style. Carriage painting, striping, house and sign painting and all other work in this line done in the best manner. The best of material used, and satisfaction guaranteed.
CARL [illegible].
Smethport, May 8, 1872.

James D. [illegible].
Let the people of McKean county remember that at my old stand in Port Allegany they can still get blacksmithing done [illegible] than at any other shop in northern Pennsylvania. All kinds of Blacksmithing for Farmers, Lumbermen, [illegible], etc. Special attention paid to shoeing.
Port Allegany, March [illegible].

USE AND BEAUTY!
In accordance with the demands of the times, I
M. L. Armstrong
take this occasion to inform my friends and patrons that new, beautiful and [illegible]
JEWELRY & [illegible]
will be sold at [illegible]
[illegible]

Farm, Garden and Household.

What Sheep are Needed.

There has been some discussion in your columns as to what breed of sheep is most profitable. All breeds are, if well kept, profitable, more or less, for all classes of wool are in more or less demand. But the following, from the *New York Economist*, goes to show that, just now, it will pay our farmers to take good care of their long-wooled sheep:

It is true that it takes time to raise lambs and increase flocks of sheep. As yet there has not been much increase in the production of the staple in our Northern or Western States; but what is lacking in quantity is to some extent made up in quality, for our markets now present lines of fancy wools from Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, which are equal to any wool grown the world over. The superfine fancy clips from West Virginia are particularly choice, and will bear close comparison with the finest Australian and Silesian. The wools will command fancy prices at any time, no matter how stringent money may be, for they are always wanted for opera flannels, fine-faced doeskins or ladies' worsted dress goods or braids, and yet we fear enough of these grades will never be grown in the States to supply the constantly increasing wants of our manufacturers. The demand for combing wools continues very active; in fact, it is urgent, until now, prices have rapidly risen, especially for Canadian. From a private letter written by a well-known firm in Hamilton, recently, we are enabled to make the following extract:

"Combing wool cannot be got in any quantities at present. The country has been scoured all around for manufacturers in your State, and as high as 44c. gold, has been paid, and the prospect is, it will go somewhat higher. We estimate the clip at 1,500,000 pounds."

This sounds like high talk; but wait; before the ink is yet dry on the paper we write upon, we have advices still more astonishing—with sales 46c. gold for Canadian combing, and the best article is now held at half a dollar gold. This would carry the price beyond 30 cents currency; and yet it is not a fortnight since Mr. Walworth asserted he would not pay over 60 cents for the staple landed in the States. Such are the enormous demands for worsted wools the world over, that everywhere in Europe and America, they are bringing prices out of proportion to fine clothing grades.

The *Economist* goes on to advise the importation of Canada sheep to cross with Saxony (!), in order to supply the pressing demands for combing wools. But if our breeders of long wools would save all their own lambs, letting none go to the butcher, these breeders would put the country into a fair way of supplying the demand at as quick, and far better rate, than by following the advice of the *Economist*.—*Cor. National Live Stock Journal.*

Late Decisions by Grangers.

Members not clear on the books should not be given the annual word.

A Past Master has the same rights as any other member, and no more.

Granges cannot constitutionally refund or remit any part of the initiation fee.

A subordinate grange cannot change the by-law requiring money to accompany the petition.

A grange cannot take a note for fees or vote back any fees after they have once been paid in.

Standing committees on applications are illegal; all committees on applications must be special.

Rituals are not to be distributed among the different members of the grange, but to be kept by one officer.

A grange cannot change its place of meeting into the jurisdiction of another grange without obtaining the consent of the grange in whose jurisdiction they propose to hold their meetings.—*Indiana.*

When persons from one jurisdiction are taken into another grange without consent, the grange whose territory was encroached on may claim the fees, but the other grange may retain the member.

Cribbing in Horses.

Cribbing is a vice, although it is considered by some as an unsoundness, or, more correctly, a symptom of unsoundness, in the digestive organs. It is learned from other horses, by example, or it is acquired spontaneously by young horses kept idly in the stable, and on the watch for something to do in the way of mischief, if nothing else turns up. It is also caused by an unnatural hankering after something between the teeth, which may be the result of indigestion, or of irritation in the jaws or mouth, arising from teething. When once learned it is seldom forgotten. The best remedy is to keep the horse in a loose box in which there is nothing on which he can lay hold with his teeth, and to keep him at work steadily. When in harness let him wear a wire muzzle. If he is young the horse may be broken of the vice, but not if he is old. It has recently been decided in an English court that cribbing is such an imperfection as to vitiate the sale of a horse as much as an unsoundness would if not declared at the time of sale.

Preserving Shingles.

When shingles are soaked in crude petroleum, which is the black unrefined oil as it comes from the wells, they very much resemble pitch pine, the oil penetrating to the heart of the wood and not remaining upon the surface. This renders the wood much more durable, as it completely prevents the penetration of water. The simple method is to procure a large tub or half-barrel full of petroleum, and to throw in a quantity of shingles. Then, after stirring them round with the oil, to dip them out with a hay-fork and place them on a sloping table of boards, in a heap, to drain, the waste oil flowing back into the tub. In a short time the oil is all absorbed into the wood, when the shingles may be removed for use.

Buckwheat Cakes.—Take four tablespoonfuls of hop yeast, four cups of tepid water, nearly four cups of buckwheat flour, sifted, and a little salt. Measure the flour after sifting, or they will be too thick. Mix in a stone jar, and if desired for breakfast, let them stand over night in a warm place to rise, and when light fry as other griddle cakes. Leave about a teacupful of batter in the jar, and add water, salt and flour as before, omitting the yeast. The second and third mess will be better than the first. Use no saleratus in these cakes. If they should become sour, cleanse the jar thoroughly and start again with yeast. Be sure to keep the jar in a cool place after the batter begins to rise, or it will become sour. These cakes are delicious with nice butter and honey.

Visit to a Russian Cemetery.

A St. Petersburgh correspondent of the London *Times* writes: To-day I shall devote my time to giving an account of an excursion I made the other afternoon to the cemetery of St. Sergius, 20 versts from the capital on the Peterhof road. At half-past one the *troikas* were at the door, and we took our seats. Unfortunately the roads were execrable, for sleighs bumped and dragged through slush and ruts and water, instead of traveling smoothly along on the silent snow. A *troika*, as all the world knows, is drawn by three horses abreast, attached to the vehicle, which is a primitive sort of barouche on runners, by light harness covered with silver scales. Above the withers of the centre horse rises the high, light yoke peculiar to Russia, and bells are hung either to this or to the neck of the animal. Bad as was the road, we made progress somehow. "On we went slipping and sliding," by the side of the Moika Canal, past the triumphal arch with its bronze horses and warriors, and along the Peterhof road.

St. Sergi is a mass of heterogeneous but picturesque buildings. That in which the 80 monks live is of brick, and reminds an Englishman of one of the colleges at Oxford. This church is many-domed and lofty; its roofs are gilded in part, and its interior is very richly decorated. But the great feature of Sergi is the chapels built by noble families for the interment of their dead. These have been erected here and there in the cemetery; they range in size from an entire church to a mere grot, and their decoration is most sumptuous and lavish. In one of the largest there is not an inch of wall or roof that has not been painted by hand, and though the Russian pictorial art in churches will seldom bear minute criticism, the mingled effect of the masses of color and the marbles, gem-like stones, and even actual gems which are used is exceedingly splendid. Sergi cemetery is a favorite burying-place, and some of the monuments are very costly. In nearly all marble is used, and most have also about them much fine metal work, pictures of saints under glass, etc. Some are maintained as shrines, where the flame of a little lamp burning from year to year, like a soul waiting for its body.

There are some English monuments in the cemetery, for the Greek monks are not bigoted, and will even send choristers to take part in a Protestant burial service. The chapels of noble families are each in care of a custodian, and we were conducted from one to the other by a slim young monk, who looked terribly thin in his long black gown. His mild blue eyes and the fair hair which fell curling about his shoulders gave him a singularly girlish look. In the chapels we were allowed to enter the sanctuary behind the Royal doors; but the Lieutenant of Infantry who was with us had to lay aside his sword, and we were asked not to stand upon the carpet before the altar. The tombs of the princes and nobles were nearly always in the chapel crypts, lavishly decorated chambers, with a shrine and a burning lamp by each grave, and with sacred pictures framed in fine metalwork, often jewelled, on the walls. One coffin stood on a low stone bier and was heaped with flowers; others were in graves below, closed by great slabs of white marble, on which lay, perhaps, a single wreath. The tombs of the Oldenburg family have a large glass hothouse built over them, festooned with growing plants. One white marble slab was pointed to us as the gravestone of a young man whose death was a dark story. He was a Prince, related to the Imperial family, and he fought a duel in spite of the severe laws against the practice. The Emperor was much displeased, lest it should be said that man of Imperial blood broke the the law, and lest others should think that they had as good right to fight duels as any Prince of Oldenburg. The end of it all was this marble slab and a whispered story.

We found the monks at service in the church of the monastery. The tremendous bass voice of Father Gideon is the pride and boast of the Sergi, and the deep volume of his recitative rolled in tones which sounded like very Jericho trumpets, and which might well bring down by the run the walls of the cities of sin built up by the Devil in the hearts of his congregation since the last service. He seemed to thrill his hearers to the marrow, not only bringing them upon their knees on the stones, but impelling many of them to bend their faces upon their breasts till the crown of the head rested upon the pavement. This is the most abject and heartbroken attitude the human body can take, and one could scarcely see it without feeling that one had no right to look upon it, and that one ought to quit the building and leave the penitent—if such, indeed, he really was—alone with his fellow-worshippers and his priest.

Betrayed.

A farmer of Molanges, near Havre, and his farm-servant, were lately suspected of having killed a child. The rumor took so much consistency as to cause the mayor to pay an inquiring visit to the farmer Desault. He found him at table with his ploughman, and the matter having been broached, Desault treated the whole as an idle, malevolent invention. "Besides," says he, "who accuses me? Perhaps it will be that cock next," pointing out to a sparkish chanticleer who was busily scratching for the family grub on a large dunghill in the farmyard. The phrase was scarcely finished when the cock gave a most sonorous crow. The farmer grew pale; the mayor took the providential hint, and, in spite of the asseverations of Desault, the dunghill was at once examined, and the body of the infant discovered at a depth of three feet, with its head severed from its body. The farmer and the unfortunate girl were at once arrested.

French Rarebit.—An old cook, a Frenchman, who says that he recently tasted Welsh rarebit for the first time, in Philadelphia, gives the following receipt for making French rarebit, which he thinks will be found a great deal better than the Welsh: Take three ounces of cheese, cut it in small square pieces, and set it to fry with a little piece of butter. When your cheese begins to melt, have three eggs beaten up with salt and pepper. Pour them upon your cheese. Stir and roll it into a sort of muff, and take it off. The whole operation should not take more than one or two minutes.

A Georgia paper has for its motto: "It is not rank, nor birth, nor state, but get up and get, that makes man great."

XLIIId CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Senate Chaplain, in an opening prayer, alluded to the death of Senator Sumner, saying "O Lord, we come to Thee this morning under the dark shadow of a heavy grief. A vacant chair is before us. A noble presence has been borne hence to be committed 'earth to earth, dust to dust, ashes to ashes.' He shall not come to us again, but we shall go to him."

Petitions were presented from the West against an increase in the volume of paper currency.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of N. J., said the Civil Rights Bill was ready to be reported to the Senate, having received the approval of the majority of the committee. The late Senator Sumner was the author of the bill.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of national bank currency, and Mr. Logan, of Ill., being entitled to the floor, addressed the Senate in favor of the bill. He said as England and France, according to wealth and population, have a larger amount of money than we have, then whatever prevents panics there, the same cause ought to produce the same effect here. He added that speculation in railroads was the cause of the panic, and that this speculation was induced by an abundance of money. The railroads sold their bonds in Europe. Why do we go to Europe to sell our railroad bonds and pay interest to foreigners? Simply because we had not the money here.

The Chair laid before the Senate the memorial of Mrs. D. B. Lawrence, of New York, announcing that the tidal wave of temperance would soon reach the city of Washington, and asking that the band of praying women be received at the bar of the Senate, and that the present occupant of the chair, with Senators Chandler and Sprague, be appointed a committee to receive them. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

When the bill to restore the rights of Louisiana was reached it was laid over, on motion of Mr. West.

Mr. West explained the provisions of the army bill, saying that the total amount appropriated for the support of the army for the present fiscal year was $31,790,000. The original estimates for the next fiscal year were $31,543,000, but under the new revised estimates they were reduced to $34,218,000. The House had voted for $28,291,916. The Senate Committee on Appropriations had reduced this amount to $27,722,500, or 4,723,500 less than the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. The reduction was mainly due to the curtailment of the army from 30,000 to 25,000 men.

Mr. Spencer, of Ala., from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the House bill to improve the mouth of the Mississippi river, appropriating $30,000 for that purpose, such appropriation to be available from the passage of the act, and asked its immediate consideration.

The bill amendatory of the act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals, and the bill to authorize the employment of certain aliens as engineers and pilots were passed.

Mr Jones, of Nev., submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of directing a survey to be made of the Colorado desert, with a view of submerging it with water, and also the effect of such submersion upon the climate in that locality, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. Buckingham, of Conn., submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to the Senate the number of Indians captured or killed by the United States troops, including women and children, during the year 1873, together with the number of citizens and soldiers killed by the Indians during the same period.

The Committee on Appropriations have reported in favor of striking out the last section of the army bill as it passed the House, which provided That all claims of all citizens who remained loyal during the war for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the army of the United States and for the use or loss of vessels or boats while employed in the military service of the United States, including any such claims now pending and undetermined in any department of the Government, shall be presented to the Southern Claims Commission before November 11, 1875, who shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine the same.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ky., offered an amendment conferring upon the Court of Claims jurisdiction to determine all claims growing out of the war of persons who remained loyal or who took the oath of allegiance under the President's proclamation of December, 1863, and abolishing the Southern Claims Commission.

Mr Frelinghuysen, of N J, denied the obligation of the Government to reimburse citizens for property destroyed in the enemy's country.

Mr. Stevenson argued that the Government was bound to make full compensation for property taken or used by its troops, or destroyed otherwise than in actual battle.

HOUSE.

Under the call of the States, bills were introduced and referred, including the following: Authorizing the erection of a statue to Admiral Farragut. Prohibiting the use of public horses and vehicles for private purposes in Washington, and forbidding Government officials to require their servants to wear livery. To define the duties on goods manufactured from worsted, hair of, the alpaca goat, &c. To replace the lightship Scotland where it formerly was, at the entrance to New York harbor. To give land warrants to the soldiers and sailors in the late war.

Mr. Tremain, of N. Y., moved to suspend the rules, and pass the bill to establish an additional judicial district in the State of New York, to be known as the Western District, so that there will then be four districts in that State—The Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western Districts, the Judges of all of them to receive $5,000, instead of $3,500 a year. The House refused to suspend the rules, and then Mr. Tremain consented to have the provision in regard to salaries stricken out, leaving all the salaries at $3,500, but even as thus modified the rules were not suspended.

Mr. Stanard, of Mo., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for appropriating $30,000 to be expended in the course of the current fiscal year in improving the mouth of the Mississippi river. Passed.

Mr. Bromberg, of Ala., moved to suspend the rules and bring up for consideration the bill to prevent the importation of contagious or infective diseases into the United States. The House refused to second the motion.

Resolutions were presented reciting the allegation that bills for advertising have been presented to the Treasury Department, which advertising had been done in defiance of the law of the 15th of July, 1870, requiring written orders for all advertising, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish copies of all bills and of correspondence relating thereto. Adopted.

The Legislative expenditures being under discussion, an amusing debate followed, in which Cox, of New York, took part, and said: Members would go home to their State Conventions and their County Conventions, and would present resolutions that it is the duty of all men to practice economy, and yet they would vote down all propositions to reduce expenses; but when the yeas and nays were called they would not be there. He himself did not belong to any side of the House. He was not particularly in affiliation with any; one side or the other. He was an eclectic philosopher. He picked out gentlemen like the Chairman and many other distinguished members on both sides, and made his party with them. He understood from distinguished Western men that hardly a member on either side of the House would ever come back.

Mr. Coburn of Ind., Chairman of the Military Committee, reported a bill to provide for the gradual reduction of the army, which was made a special order for the first Tuesday in April. The bill contemplates the reduction of the army by the ordinary causes of depletion to nine regiments of cavalry, four of artillery, and twenty of infantry.

Mr. Mellish, of N. Y., moved to strike out of the appropriation bill the item for mileage, and said that it was time that this great American swindle was abolished. Mr. Clymer, of Pa., sustained the amendment, and reviewed the action of Congress on the repeal of the Salary bill, saying that when the Senate substitute was agreed to in the House it was stated publicly and privately that when the proper time came the mileage portion of that substitute would be struck out. The mileage feature of their pay had been always deemed odious by the American people. His colleague (Mr. Smith) had shown that $196,000 had been paid to members of the last Congress for mileage, while the actual traveling expenses for this session, with 49 additional members, was only $46,000. He had shown, therefore, that $150,000 was given away in this manner, and he submitted that the sum was worth saving. Mr. Tremain, of N. Y., argued that as the present Congress had deliberately declared that the compensation of members should be $5,000 and mileage, the House was bound to legislate in conformity with that.

As near as can be learned Horace Greeley loaned $17,000 to dead beats in the last twenty years of his life, not a dollar of which will be repaid.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Charles E. Cook, of Brooklyn, chased a burglar from his house, and as the latter was climbing the fence Mr. Cook fired at him. The burglar was soon afterward found in an unoccupied house severely wounded.... The temperance movement closed many saloons in Williamsport, Pa. The ladies started out and on reaching Washington street it was ascertained that 200 or 300 men had congregated. Lager beer was served from a wagon, and the crowd was boisterous and threatening. Tumblers were thrown, and the police threatened. This movement was unexpected, and greatly injured the cause of the liquor sellers. The committee appointed by the New Jersey Legislature to investigate the complications in connection with the riparian rights of the State submitted a report setting forth that the New Jersey Central Railroad Company in possession of land under water valued at $500,000 without warrant from the State, and recommend that all legislation in regard to said railroad company be stopped until the matter is adjusted. Young Frank Walworth is clerk in the hospital in the Auburn prison. While in Sing Sing prison he made no complaint. He worked hard, and was liked by the officials there. He still says that he did only what was right under the circumstances in killing his father. He attends faithfully to his duties, and is better pleased with the position he holds in Auburn than with that which he filled in Sing Sing.

A terrific hurricane, accompanied by thunder, lightning and rain passed over Cairo, Ill., causing much destruction of property.... Peking, which was successfully launched at Chester, Pa., is the largest iron vessel ever built, except the Great Eastern. She is 423 feet long by 48 feet beam, and over 5,000 tons burden. She has four decks, and accommodations for 150 cabin and 1,800 steerage passengers. A tank containing 12,000 barrels of oil, near Petrolia, Pa., was struck by lightning and the oil set on fire. When the saloon keepers of Breslau, L. I. received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Dingeo, a missionary, asking them to give up their traffic in liquor, for if there had been no liquor saloons in Breslau Muller would not have been shot, they requested him to write to all the manufacturers of firearms in the United States asking them to give up their business. That if they comply with his request, they, the saloon keepers, will also comply. A dispatch received from Gen Terry's headquarters says no trouble is anticipated from the Indians at Leech Lake. This corrects previous reports sent to Washington, it is now known, by persons interested in creating disturbances with the Indians. Intelligence from Honolulu states that Prince Kalakua has been elected King of the Sandwich Islands to succeed Lunalilo.

It is thought that a rupture between the Argentine Republic and Chili is eminent.

Reports have reached Sedalia, Mo., that the notorious Younger brothers, who are supposed to have been engaged in the Iowa Railroad train robbery some months ago, were attacked at Monegar Springs, St Clair county, in this State, by a party of detectives, and a desperate conflict ensued, in which one of the Younger brothers and two detectives were killed.. . When the election of Kalakua as King of the Sandwith Islands was made known, a mob of Queen Emma's adherents attacked the House of Assembly, beat several of its members, one of whom afterward died, tore up seats and desks, and set fire to the House. The marines from the United States steamer Tuscarora and a British war vessel landed and dispersed the mob. Quiet was then restored.. . Capt.-Gen. Jovellar, of Cuba, has suspended temporarily the inauguration of the law enacting one-fourth duties in gold, which was to take effect on the first of April. He has approved the law authorizing the circulation of foreign doubloons at seventeen dollars, and American twenty dollar pieces at twenty-one dollars.

In the early part of February several thousand dollars' worth of liquors, wines, etc, were seized from George Young's hotel, Boston, and Young was sentenced to pay a fine of $75 and go to the House of Correction for three months. He appealed and the case came before the Superior Court. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and by a special verdict, ordered the liquors to be returned. Capt. John Frey, special agent of the Post-Office Department, at Richmond, Va., succeeded in tracing numerous recent robberies of letters, &c., from mails to Andrew Harris, mail driver.

Insurrection of Slaves.

The Cubans in New York have received information through private sources of a contemplated uprising of the slaves on the sugar estates of Canas and the vicinity of the district of the Mariel, about 45 miles from Havana, and also in the neighborhood of Bahia Honda. The uprising first began on the estates of J. Aguirre, and appears to have been fomented by the white population of poor planters, who have a dread of the draft. Most of the planters are native Cubans, who are under the impression that if the slaves should rise in their vicinity the Spanish authorities would feel bound to arm the whites in order to obtain peace at home, and thereby prevent them being sent to the front to fight their fellow countrymen in the eastern portion of the island. Gov. Arnoz, who is the civil chief of the disturbed district, having seen the uprising and dreading its consequences should it be allowed to gain headway, has already conferred with the Captain-General, who has ordered a force of troops into the vicinity of the trouble, in order to keep the turbulent negroes quiet. Should the uprising become general, it is estimated that over 4,000 slaves will thus be let loose, and cause a troublesome fire to be opened in the rear of the Spanish forces operating against the Cuban insurgents.

What is Meant by a Horse Power?

The power of prime movers is measured by horse power. Watt found that the strongest London draft horses were capable of doing work equivalent to raising 33,000 pounds one foot high per minute, and he took this as the unit of power for the steam engine. The horse is not usually capable of doing so great a quantity of work. Rankine gave 26,000 foot pounds as the figure for a mean of several experiments, and it is probable that 25,000 foot pounds is a fair minute's average work for a good animal. It would require five or six men to do the work of a strong horse. Watt's estimate has become, by general consent among engineers, the standard of power measurement for all purposes.—*Scientific American.*

The Organ as a household instrument has been rapidly growing in favor and the yearly sales are now enormous. A good Organ remains in tune, is easily kept in order, and blends naturally with the quality of the voice. The advertisement of the Smith American Organ Co., in another column, is referred to the consideration of our readers. This house has an enviable reputation for good work and fair dealing.

When an Antidote or remedy for any particular class of disease obtains a wide-spreading notoriety, it is but reasonable to suppose that it must merit the popularity it receives. It is within our province to mention that Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters, so long and favorably known as the safest and most reliable remedial agent for the cure of Liver, Kidney, Bladder, and Glandular Diseases, Mental and Physical Debility, and all complaints emanating from a corrupt state of the blood, etc., are in great demand. So satisfied are we of the intrinsic worth of this medicine, that we do not hesitate to notice it in our columns. It is well to mention that this medicine is compounded of roots, herbs, and flowers of California, and has no fiery material or alcohol used in its preparation. We can add no better eulogium than the fact that we use it constantly in our own family, and each member thereof partakes of it, when necessary, according to directions.—*New York Paper.*

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra	$ .13¼ a .13¾
First quality	.11¾ a .12
Second	.10¾ a .11½
Ordinary thin Cattle	.08½ a .10¼
Inferior	.07½ a .09
Milch Cows	40.00 a80.00
Hogs—Live	.06¼ a .06⅝
Dressed	.06⅛ a .08
Sheep	.04½ a .07¼
Cotton—Middling	.16⅜ a .16½
Flour—Extra Western	6.20 a 6.50
State Extra	6.30 a 6.60
Wheat—Red Western	1.61 a 1.61
No. 2 Spring	1.48 a 1.53
Rye	.99 a 1.03
Barley—Malt	2.25 a 2.20
Oats—Mixed Western	.61 a .62½
Corn—Mixed Western	.88 a .89
Hay—per ton	17.00 a26.00
Straw—per ton	10.00 a17.00
Hops...... '73s, 20a 35—'72s	.08 a .15
Pork—Mess	13 75 a16.05
Lard	.09 a .09½
Petroleum—Crude	.06½ a 6¾. Refined 14⅛
Butter—State	.35 a .45
Ohio Fine	.27 a .30
" Yellow	.24 a .36
Western Ordinary	.31 a .33
Pennsylvania fine	.38 a .42
Cheese—State Factory	.10 a .16½
" Skimmed	.05 a .07
Ohio	.13 a .16
Eggs—State	18 a .19

BUFFALO.

Beef Cattle	4.83 a 6.40
Sheep	5.15 a 7.75
Hogs—Live	5.50 a 6.68
Flour	6. 5 a 9.00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.40 a 1.40
Corn	.75 a .76
Oats	.52 a .53
Rye	1.05 a 1.05
Barley	1.90 a 1.90
Lard	.10¼ a .10½

ALBANY.

Wheat	1.45 a 1.95
Rye—State	.90 a .95
Corn—Mixed	.82 a .84
Barley—State	1.70 a 1.92
Oats—State	.58 a .60

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. Extra	7.50 a 8.25
Wheat—Western Red	1.62 a 1.62
Corn—Yellow	.78 a .80
Mixed	.73 a .79
Petroleum—Crude	10⅜ Refined 14⅜
Clover Seed	7.50 a 9 37
Timothy	3.15 a 3.10

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	15 a .15½
Flour—Extra	6.50 a 7.25
Wheat	1.50 a 1.85
Corn—Yellow	77 a .78
Oats	57 a .64

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

is very strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty and is largely prescribed among their female patients. It is worthy of all confidence, as may be seen from the following testimonial

Atlanta, Ill., July 14th, 1873.

Dr. R V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir.—I have not words to express my gratitude to you for your advice and assistance in my case. There is not one who has used your medicines since they have been brought here but that can say with me they have been greatly benefited. Since I have been so helped by its use six or seven around me left off all doctors and other medicines, and now use it in their families, after being cured of the same disease as mine. You do not know what a wonder it created in our city, by its restoring my sister I wrote you about, for she had been under the care of three of our best doctors but could not sit up but for a few minutes at one time. I begged of her to try your medicines, and before she had used half of the bottles she could go all around the yard, and has now just come home from a visit five miles away.

Mrs. Thos. McFarland.

We have heard recently of several severe cases of spinal disease cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*; one case of a man forty-five years old, who had not done a day's work for four years. The back should first be washed, then rubbed with a coarse towel. Apply the Liniment *cold*, and rub in well with the hand.—*Com.*

"Horse-Men" and others who pretend to know, say that the following directions had better be observed in using *Sheridan's Calvary Condition Powders*: Give a horse a tablespoonful every night for a week; the same for a milch cow, and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.—*Com.*

Peruvian Syrup for nervous affections.—*Com.*

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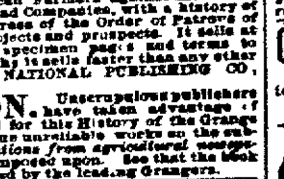

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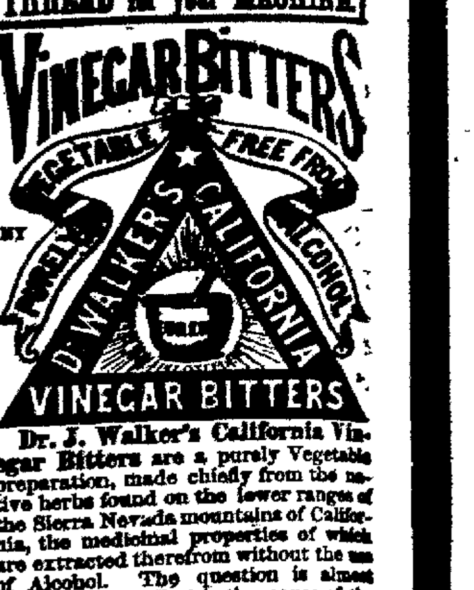

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THE PERUVIAN SYRUP Vitalizes and Enriches the Blood, Tones up the System, Builds up the Broken-down, Cures Female Complaints, Dropsy, Debility, Humors, Dyspepsia, &c. Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. *Caution.*—Be sure you get the right article. See that "Peruvian Syrup" is blown in the glass. Pamphlets free. Send for one. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. For sale by druggists generally.

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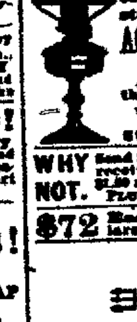

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